

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1435.—Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
(UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 18 years.)
Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, and particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and zeal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required. EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.
Mr. Crofts's letter this week, in page 124, contains remarks on the present status of the gold mines; on the income of the Prince of Wales from the Duchy of Cornwall; on Siltney and Carmichael, and North Trekerby; statistics and prospects of the Illogan Mines; on East Chiverton, Wheel Ludcott, and Okeford.
* * * FOR SPECIAL SALE:—50 West Trevelyan (call as paid), 10s. net.
AN OFFER WANTED FOR 100 Cornhill Tin.
* * * THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—Advice on purchases or sales.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—25 Alfred Consols, 25s. 6d.; 25 British Tin and Copper, 18s.; 2 Bryn Gwlog, 23s.; 5 Cook's Kitchen, 22s.; 10 Camborne Vein, 22s.; 50 Crebor, 27s. 6d.; 4 Caradon Consols, 22s.; 5 Cargill, 24s.; 20 Drake Walls, 22s.; 20 East Wheel Russell, 25s.; 10 East Carn Brea, 210s.; 25 East Rosewarne, 23s.; 5 East Caradon, 24s.; 20 Fuzze Hill Wood, 10s.; 5 Gonnemena, 23s.; 10 Glasgow Caradon, 23s.; 25 Great Wheel Bury, 23s.; 50 Great Retailack, 12s. 6d.; 5 Great Wh. Fortune, 23s.; 25 Hawkmoor, 4s. 6d.; 20 Hingston Down, 23s.; 20 Kitty (St. Agnes), 24s.; 25 Ludcott, 23s.; 20 Lady Bertha, 22s.; 20 Marke Valley, 23s.; 20 North June, 40s.; 50 North Miners, 12s. 6d.; 20 North Crofty, 25s.; 25 North Trekerby, 24s.; 10 North Phoenix, 23s.; 20 Pedn-an-drea United, 20s.; 20 Prosper (Brevage), 20s.; 20 Tolcarne, 23s.; 5 Tincroft, 21s.; 20 West Polmar, 4s. 6d.; 10 Wheel Harriet, 23s.; 2 West Tolgar, 27s.; 20 Wheel Harriet, 23s.; 20 Wheel Grenville, 25s.; 10 Wendron Consols, 21s.; 20 St. Just United, 23s.; 15 Tolvarren; 10 Tamar Consols, 25s.; 2 Trevelyan; 10 Trevelyan, 23s.; 40 Stridgate, 5s.

ANNUAL MINING REVIEW FOR 1862.
PETER WATSON'S "Weekly Mining Circular and Share List," synopsis of Cornish and Devon Mines, &c., contains, in No. 249, vol. VI., of Friday, 2d January, a Review for the last year on the following Mines, viz.:—
Devon Great Consols. Wheel Edward. East Caradon. North Trekerby. North Phoenix. 20 Pedn-an-drea United. 20 Prosper (Brevage). 20 Tolcarne. 23s.; 5 Tincroft. 21s.; 20 West Polmar. 4s. 6d.; 10 Wheel Harriet. 23s.; 2 West Tolgar. 27s.; 20 Wheel Harriet. 23s.; 20 Wheel Grenville. 25s.; 10 Wendron Consols. 21s.; 20 St. Just United. 23s.; 15 Tolvarren; 10 Tamar Consols. 25s.; 2 Trevelyan; 10 Trevelyan, 23s.; 40 Stridgate, 5s.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 9th of January, No. 250, Vol. VI., contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—
Dolcoath. North Trekerby. Tincroft. Cook's Kitchen. Carn Brea. Calvadnack. East Caradon. Cliffo Amalgated. Cliffo Amalgated. Cliffo Amalgated. Great South Tolgar. Cliffo Amalgated. Cliffo Amalgated. Cliffo Amalgated.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 16th of January, No. 251, Vol. VI., contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—
Wheel Seta. Wheel Ludcott. East Russell. East Reest. Lady Bertha. West Tolgar. Marke Valley. North Robert. Providence. Wheel Margaret. North Ury. West Wheel Basset.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 23d of January (No. 252, Vol. VI.), contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—
East Carn Brea. Great Wheel Vor. Par Consols. Wheel Union. Haye Valley Mine. West Wheel Seta. Wheel Agar. West Stray Park. South Crofty. Rosewall Hill & Ransom. West Fowey. East Fowey. United. Rosewarne Consols. New Wheel Seta.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 30th of January (No. 253, Vol. VI.), contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—
Alfred Consols. West Wheel Frances. Wheel Mary Ann. Alfred Consols. West Wheel Frances. Wheel Mary Ann. Alfred Consols. West Wheel Frances. Wheel Mary Ann.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 6th of February (No. 254, Vol. VI.) contains a REVIEW on the FOLLOWING MINES:—
Gurlyn. Trencrom. Craddock Moor. Wheel Grenville. East Grenville. Wheel Unity. West Sharp Tor. Great Retailack. West Trevelyan.

The "Weekly Circular" of Friday, the 13th of February (No. 255, Vol. VI.) contains FULL PARTICULARS of—
Illogan Mines. Wheel Grylls. East Russell. Calvadnack. Wheel Arthur. Wheel Seta, &c.
Mr. PETER WATSON returned to town on Thursday last from visiting several mines in Cornwall and Devon during the past and present week.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
RAILWAY, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, DOCK, INSURANCE, CANAL, MINING, STEAM-SHIP, &c., and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD at the usual rate of commission, or at net prices.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchase or sales.
Eighteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Sixteen in London.)
BANKERS: Union Bank of London.

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchase and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.
From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.
Mines specially inspected.—Fee, £2 10s. each inspection.
Loans on good Mining Shares on liberal terms.
A Daily List of Prices sent to clients on application.
PETER WATSON being in daily communication with agents, and a long and extensive connection in different parts of Cornwall and Devon, enables him to supply at all times to his friends and clients the earliest information from the several mining districts, and consequently he can operate for them quickly to good advantage in the purchase or sale of shares, especially when he receives the earliest information of any rich lode or discovery being made, or, on the other hand, a falling off in the value of lodes, &c.
N.B.—If Subscribers or Clients will refer to my recommendations in the last six or eight months in my "Weekly Circulars" (as well as by letter) of some sixteen or eighteen Mines, they will find the price has advanced considerably, as predicted—100 to 200 per cent. I whilst others which I stated should be sold, have fallen in price.

CALVADNACK MINE.—WANTED, ANY PART OF FIFTY SHARES, at £7 per share, for cash payment.—Apply to PETER WATSON, 79, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,
E. BEAZLEY recomends for Immediate Purchase, for Investment, North Rosewarne, North Crofty, East Chiverton, North Pool, New Seta, East Seta, East Carn Brea, and Union.

MR. JOHN METHERELL, MINE SHARE DEALER,
2, HURCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. J. METHERELL, having been practically engaged in mining for the past 30 years, is enabled to give advice as to dealing in shares.
Telegraphic orders punctually attended to.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 18 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—3 Margaret, 23s.; 25 Wheel Union, 25s.; 5 Tamar Consols, 22s.; 20 Tincroft, 21s.; 2 South Tolgar, 25s.; 5 Bryn Gwlog, 23s.; 60 Drake Walls, 22s.; 35 East Carn Brea, 210s.; 100 East Rosewarne, 23s.; 50 Glasgow Caradon, 23s.; 20 Gonnemena, 23s.; 25 Hingston Down, 23s.; 12s. 6d.; 120 East Seta, 8s. 9d.; 25 Wheel Grenville; 40 Great South Tolgar, 23s.; 10 North Basset, 23s.; 3 Stray Park, 23s.; 2 West Caradon, 23s.; 45 Wheel Harriet, 23s.; 100 Wheel Harriet, 23s.; 1 Wheel Seta, 23s.; 3 Caradon Consols; 50 Pedn-an-drea, 30s.; 4 East Russell, 23s.; 1 Wheel Basset, 23s.; 30 North Downs, 23s.; 100 St. David's, 17s. 6d.; 50 Crockham, 7s. 6d.; 100 West Polmar, 20s.; 20 Wheel Harriet; 100 Du de, 9s. 6d.; 50 Crockham, 7s. 6d.; 100 West Trevelyan, 10s.; 75 Trumpet United, 10s.; 150 Vale of Towry, 8s. 6d.; 50 Caradon Hill; 22 Prosper United, 17s. 6d.; 50 Great Retailack; 35 East Caradon; 50 Caradon Consols, 17s.; 35 Ludcott; 200 Mollan, 8s. 6d.; 100 Wheel Unity, 10s.; 9d.; 5 Vigra and Clogan, 23s.; 2 New Seta, £130; 1 Illogan, 23s.

G E O R G E M O O R E,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
8 Billins, 18s. 20 Kelly Bray. 1 South Frances, 23s. 7d.
7 Bryn Gwlog. 10 Linars, 23s. 1s. 3d. 3 Stray Park, 23s.
20 Bryntail, 8s. 3d. 10 Ludcott, 20s. 6d. 30 So. Car. Hooper, 10s. 6d.
5 Bedford United. 5 Long Rake. 20 St. Just United.
20 Bottle Hill. 20 Marke Valley. 10 Siltney Carn, 22s. 14s.
20 Butler and Basset. 20 Mollan, 8s. 9d. 50 St. David's Gold (offer wanted).
5 Cliffo Amal., 23s. 4d. 40 Montes Aureas, 23s. 4d. 20 Tincroft.
2 Cook's Kitchen, 23s. 4d. 30 Nant-y-lago. 30 Trevelyan.
1 Cargill. 20 N. Trekerby, 24s. 10s. 30 Trumpet United, 11s. 3d.
2 Carn Brea, 26s. 4d. 1 New Seta, £131. 10s. 20 Ud. Mexican, 26s. 1s. 3d.
2 Caradon Consols. 10 No. Rosewarne, 24s. 8s. 9d. 50 Vale of Towry, 8s. 3d.
3 Caradon Hill, 25s. 6d. 100 North Miners, 10s. 9d. 100 Worthling, 11s.
20 Caradon United, 37s. 6d. 10 No. Downs, 23s. 17s. 6d. 1 Wheel Seta, 23s. 7d.
30 Drake Walls, 22s. 7s. 6d. 20 North Crofty, 24s. 17s. 6d. 1 W. Caradon, 23s. 7d.
10 East Carn Brea, 210s. 20 North Rhine, 7s. 100 West Seta, 23s. 7d.
30 East Seta, 10s. 3d. 20 North Dolcoath, 23s. 7d. 100 West Penstruthal (offer wanted).
5 E. Rosewarne, 23s. 13s. 6d. 20 North Great Work. 100 West Tolgar, 23s. 7d.
2 East Darro. 5 Polbren. 10 Wheel Unity, 11s. 3d.
20 East Jane. 5 Pendren, 23s. 7d. 10 Wh. Grenville, 23s. 7d.
10 East Agar. 100 Port Phillip, 32s. 6d. 5 W. Condurrow, 23s. 7d.
10 East Grenville, 49s. 3d. 20 Prosper United (offer wanted). 70 West Trevelyan, 8s. 9d.
10 East Caradon, 24s. 17s. 6d. 20 Prosper United (offer wanted). 5 Wheel Ury, 23s. 7d.
30 Fortana. 20 Quebrada, 21s. 18s. 9d. 10 Wh. Harriet, 23s. 7d.
50 Glasgow Caradon Consols, 23s. 7d. 15 Rosewall Hill, 23s. 1s. 9d. 5 Wheel Grylls.
2 Gambler, 21s. 7d. 40 Redmoor. 5 Wheel Harriet, 23s. 7d.
20 Great Retailack, 10s. 10 Rosewarne Ury, 15s. 9d. 30 Wheel Pollard, 13s. 9d.
100 Gt. North. Cop. 10s. 10 Rosewarne Consols. 100 Wheel Prosper.
2 Great Fortune, 23s. 7d. 1 S. Caradon, 23s. 7d. 10 West Penstruthal (offer wanted).
10 Great Wh. Vor, 26s. 3s. 9d. 10 S. Carn Brea, 23s. 17s. 6d. 100 West Tolgar, 23s. 7d.
5 Gt. S. Tolgar, 26s. 12s. 6d. 50 Siltidgate, 7s. 6d. 1 West Tolgar, 23s. 7d.
10 Gunnis Lake. 40 St. Day United, 9s. 6d. 1 West Tolgar.
2 Herodfoot, 24s. 7d. 1 Santa Tolgar, 26s. 12s. 6d. 2 Wheel Buller, 23s. 7d.
20 Hingston Down, 23s. 7d. 50 Santa Barbara. 50 Ydanamutana, 23s. 18s. 9d.
30 Holmbush (old). 20 St. John d. Key, 23s. 18s. 9d. 100 Holmbush, 30s.; 300 Vale of Fowey, 7s. 6d.; 100 Trevelyan, 11s.; 5 Bryn Gwlog, 23s. 7d.; 20 Great Caradon; and 10 Old Tolgar United, 15s. 6d.
Residents in the country having frequently complained of the difficulty experienced in obtaining accurate quotations, I have determined to issue a daily price-list, which will be forwarded post free to all subscribers on payment of one guinea per annum.
J. Adams-court, Old Broad-street, Feb. 20, 1863.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSIONERS, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions 1 1/2 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/2 per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.
FOR SALE, 50 East Wheel Jane, £2 7s. 6d. nett.
BANKERS: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
C. POWELL's office adjoins the Mining Exchange, and from his long experience in and thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to act promptly, and to the interest of his clients, on all orders with which he may be favoured, either by post or telegraph. Mines inspected and reported on by competent agents, and advice given as to what shares should be bought or sold.—BANKERS: City Bank, Finch-lane.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.
North Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Providence, Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, Union, North Crofty, North Rosewarne, &c., are sound investments and good to buy.

MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES A DAILY STOCK, SHARE, and MINING CIRCULAR containing particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, &c., and can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, E.C.

MR. BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft shares for investment, as being perfectly free from speculation, will pay good interest, and steadily advance in price. Unions are good to buy. Illogan Mines and North Crofts are deserving of attention. On the senseless panic in North Rosewarne—these shares should be picked up. East Carn Brea were never so safe to buy as at present. Wheel Seta is the prize of the year. Shareholders in North Rosewarne and other good mines are cautioned against speculators professing to give disinterested information, but strongly recommending selling out, with a view of investing in unsaleable rubbish, or some pet scheme of the poacher.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London.

NORTH CROFTY.—This mine is destined to occupy ere long a first place in the list of the successes of the rich Dolcoath district. A few months ago these shares were 23s.; now 24s. The mine is looking better now than when shares were 23s., the returns are being largely increased, and under the able management of Capt. J. Vivian dividends will ere long be commenced. For permanence there are no mines like this extraordinary run; shares should be immediately bought. For further particulars see article in Mr. J. Y. Watson's 19th Annual Review of Mining.
5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, Feb. 6, 1863. G. BATTERS.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and prospective mines.
N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the leading prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1 1/2 per cent., for immediate cash. BANKERS: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. LEALAN, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following MINING SHARES, free of commission:—
5 Bryn Gwlog, 23s. 7d. 50 Kelly Bray. 5 South Basset.
2 Basset, 26s. 4d. 25 Lady Bertha, 14s. 6d. 15 Tincroft, 21s. 7d.
15 Bottle Hill. 10 Ludcott, 20s. 6d. 10 Trevelyan, 23s. 7d.
10 Camborne Vein, 27s. 9d. 5 Long Rake, 21s. 7d. 40 Tamar Consols, 25s. 6d.
2 Condurrow. 5 Marke Valley, 23s. 12s. 6d. 50 Tolvarren, 23s. 7d.
5 Cook's Kitchen, 23s. 7d. 5 Mary Ann, 21s. 4d. 5 United Mexican.
5 Cliffo Amal., 23s. 4d. 50 Mill Dam (offer wanted). 50 Vale of Towry, 8s. 6d.
50 Cambrian Gold, 21s. 7d. 200 North Miners, 10s. 9d. 50 West Seta.
25 Cardigan Cons., 17s. 6d. 1 New Seta. 30 Wheel Unity, 14s. 3d.
1 Devon Great Consols. 10 North Basset, 23s. 16s. 3d. 50 Worthling, 10s. 6d.
50 Drake Walls, 43s. 9d. 5 North Frances. 5 West Tolgar, 23s. 7d.
10 East Russell, 23s. 7d. 25 No. Trekerby, 78s. 9d. 100 West Polmar, 4s. 3d.
10 E. Carn Brea, 210s. 11s. 3d. 20 North Downs, 23s. 18s. 9d. 2 West Caradon, 23s. 7d.
15 East Grenville, 51s. 6d. 5 North Rosewarne, 24s. 7d. 3 Wheel Grylls, 23s. 7d.
10 East Caradon, 24s. 17s. 6d. 20 North Trevelyan, 15s. 1 Wheel Seta, 23s. 7d.
1 East Basset, 24s. 7d. 10 North Crofty, 24s. 17s. 6d. 20 Wh. Grenville, 23s. 7d.
50 East Jane, 52s. 6d. 60 Polbry Moor, 32s. 6d. 12 Wheel Ury, 23s. 7d.
50 E. Rosewarne, 23s. 13s. 9d. 40 Pendren Cons., 23s. 7d. 50 Wheel Prosper, 21s. 7d.
20 East Seta. 5 Providence, 23s. 7d. 50 Wheel Margaret, 23s. 7d.
5 Foxdale. 50 Rosewarne Cons., 23s. 17s. 6d. 20 Wheel Harriet, 23s. 7d.
5 Gambler, 21s. 7d. 20 Rosewarne United, 15s. 1 South Caradon.
10 Gt. Fortune, 23s. 7d. 10 St. Ives Consols, 23s. 7d.
20 Gt. Retailack, 11s. 6d. 10 St. John del Roy. 5 Stray Park, 23s. 7d.
20 Gt. S. Tolgar, 26s. 11s. 3d. 50 Siltidgate, 7s. 6d.
5 Gonnemena, 23s. 7d. 50 Seta, 23s. 7d.
50 Garreg, 1s. 6d. 10 Hingston Down, 23s. 15s.
10 Hingston Down, 23s. 15s. 100 Hawkmoor, 6s.
5 Kitty (Leland), an offer wanted. 15 W. Wh. Frances, 23s. 7d.
100 Hawkmoor, 6s. 10 Spurne Moor, 23s. 7d.
OFFER WANTED for 2 North Pool, and 20 Aberffraw; both these mines are in Mr. Richard Tredinnick's office, 14, Cornhill.

OFFER WANTED for 2 North Pool, and 20 Aberffraw; both these mines are in Mr. Richard Tredinnick's office, 14, Cornhill.
N.B.—Mr. LEALAN requests that all shares for sale be sent in on Thursday evening the latest, to insure their insertion.—Feb. 20, 1863.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON have been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 5th day of March next, at One o'clock precisely, 290 Bedford Consols, and 49 East Gannia Lake shares, forfeited for non-payment of calls. They will also have for sale 50 Gurlyn, and 25 Prosper United, together with sundry dividend and other mines, particulars of which will be duly announced.
Parties wishing to have shares put up for sale on that day are requested to favour T. P. THOMAS AND SON with their instructions on or before the 26th inst.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and
16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.
Mr. T. E. W. THOMAS's pamphlet, containing particulars of a few of the leading mines, with his advice to speculators and investors for 1863, is now ready, and can be had post free for six stamps.

MR. FRAS. G. LANE, MINING SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. F. G. LANE is a BUYER of the following shares at prices annexed, or a SELLER at a small advance:—
35 East Caradon, 24s. 7d. 50 North Crofty, 4s. 3d. 5 North Rosewarne, 24s. 7d.
20 East Russell, 24s. 7d. 5 Great Fortune, 23s. 7d. 100 Drake Walls, 22s.
200 Vale of Towry, 7s. 6d. 5 Bryn Gwlog, 23s. 7d. 30 Gonnemena, 23s. 7d.
30 Ludcott and Wrey, 27s. 6d. 50 Marke Valley, 23s. 7d. 200 Butler and Basset, 2s. 6d.
50 Wheel Harriet, 23s. 7d. 50 East Rosewarne, 23s. 7d. 50 East Rosewarne, 23s. 7d.
25 E. Carn Brea, 210s. 11s. 3d. 2 Cargill, 24s. 7d. 2 Wheel Seta, 23s. 7d.
BANKERS: London and County Bank.

EDMUND OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER,
20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN W. HUTCHINSON, MINING EXCHANGE, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING, net each:—
1 Copper Hill, 27s. 6d. 14 Margery, 17s. 6d. 25 Naughties, 26s. 4d.
25 East Grenville, 51s. 3d. 20 Prosper United, an offer. 5 Wheel Basset, 27s. 6d.
10 Gurlyn, offer wanted. 5 Wendron Consols, 21s.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., beg to inform their clients and friends that they have entered into partnership, and take this opportunity of thanking them for the flattering support with which they have been honoured for the last TEN YEARS, and they trust that the appreciation of their labours to give satisfaction may now be extended to them under the new firm of "WARD AND JACKMAN."
They purpose executing orders in every description of mining shares and other securities, and to ensure the interests of their clients they are determined to adhere strictly to a commission business.
Feb. 20, 1863. BANKERS: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS in:—
20 East Russell, 24s. 7d. 50 Harriet, 23s. 7d. 20 North Downs, 23s.
30 East Caradon, 24s. 7d. 50 Crebor, 19s. 5 Seta, 23s.
5 North Phoenix, 23s. 7d. 50 East Rosewarne, 23s. 7d. 20 East Carn Brea, 210s. 11s. 3d.
WHEEL HARRIET.—JAMES HUME's "Circular" for February contains a special report of this mine. All interested should apply for a copy before operating. Price, 6d.
JAMES HUME transacts business for clients strictly on commission.
BANKERS: London and Joint-stock Bank.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. GREGORY has BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES:—
Atlas Mining & Smelting. East Caradon. Cook's Kitchen.
Company (Limited). Wheel Harriet. Great Fortune.
East Rosewarne. North Rosewarne. Wheel Seta.
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1 1/2 per cent.
BANKERS: City Bank.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience).
EAST CARADON, NORTH ROSEWARNE, NORTH TREKERBY, NORTH CROFTY, AND THE OTHER MARKET MINES.—Apply to GEORGE RICE for "private" truthful advice as to prospects of these mines, if you desire to make profits, or avoid losses.
EAST CARADON.—There will be a great change shortly in the price of these shares for "better or worse." GEORGE RICE can communicate most important information. Apply early. Business at close prices in all the market mines.
Feb. 20, 1863. BANKERS: Bank of London.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE:—
20 East Caradon, 24s. 7d. 20 Great S. Tolgar, 26s. 4d. 5 Bryn Gwlog, 23s. 7d.
5 Great Fortune, 23s. 7d. 20 East Wh. Russell, 25s. 6d. 100 Dale, 9s.
10 Marke Valley, 23s. 7d. 5 Gambler, 21s. 7d. 10 East Carn Brea, 210s. 11s. 3d.
50 North Trekerby, 24s. 7d. 200 St. Day (old share), 10s. 20 East Rosewarne, 23s. 7d.
1 South Tolgar, 26s. 4d. 100 Vale of Towry, 7s. 6d. 10 Long Rake, 21s. 7d.
2 West Caradon, 23s. 7d. 15 No. Downs, 23s. 17s. 6d. 10 New Treleigh, 37s. 6d.
10 Wheel Harriet, 23s. 7d. 10 Tolvarren, 23s. 7d. 3 Stray Park, 23s. 7d.
50 Drake Walls, 22s. 7s. 6d. 1 Wheel Buller, 23s. 7d. 5 Wheel Damsel, 21s. 7d.
SHARES WANTED:—500, or any part of, Dale at 8s., 20 Bryn Gwlog at 23s. 7d., 20 Long Rake at 21s. 7d., and 50 St. Day at 8s. 9d.
Apply to WILLIAM MITCHELL, 3, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

WILLIAM SEWARD has REMOVED from 26 to 31, THROGMORTON STREET, where all letters are to be addressed.
Commission, 1 1/2 per cent. on all transactions.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Carn Brea, 26s. 4d. Hingston, 23s. 7d. South Exmouth, 24s. 7d.
Crane, 21s. 7d. Hawkmoor, 7s. 6d. South Basset, 21s. 7d.
East Carn Brea, 210s. 11s. 3d. Kelly Bray, 16s. South Frances, 23s. 7d.
East Caradon, 24s. 7d. North Basset, 23s. 7d. Tincroft, 21s. 7d.
East Jane, 23s. 7d. North Downs, 23s. 7d. Wheel Grenville, 23s. 7d.
E. Gonnemena, 23s. 7d. North Robert, 21s. Wheel Edward, 21s. 7d.
East Rosewarne, 23s. 7d. North Trekerby, 24s. 17s. 6d. Wheel Seta, 23s. 7d.
East Russell, 24s. 7d. North Rosewarne, 24s. 7d. Wheel Ury, 23s. 7d.
Great Fortune, 23s. 7d. North Miners, 10s. 9d. Wheel Margaret, 23s. 7d.
Great South Tolgar, 26s. 4d. On Tor, 24s. 18s. 9d. Wheel Union, 23s. 7d.
Glasgow Caradon, 23s. 7d. South Tolgar, 26s. 4d. West Caradon, 23s. 7d.
And is a BUYER of any number:—
East Russell, 24s. 7d. Wheel Harriet, 23s. 7d. North Robert, 21s. 7d.
Wheel Ludcott, 23s. 7d. Cook's Kitchen, 23s. 7d. West Tolgar, 23s. 7d.
AN OFFER WANTED for:—
Trevelyan.
Feb. 20, 1863. BANKERS: Bank of London.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily price list may be had on application.
FOR SALE:—
100 Vale of Towry, 8s. 50 Harriet, 23s. 7d. 5 East Caradon, 24s. 7d.
15 East Russell, 24s. 7d. 20 East Carn Brea, 210s. 11s. 3d. 80 Bottle Hill, 10s.
30 E. Rosewarne, 23s. 13s. 9d. 20 N. Dolcoath, 23s. 7d. 20 Tamar Consols, 25s. 3d.
10 Unity, 12s. (call paid). 1 Seta, 23s. 7d. 100 Garreg, 2s. 6d.
50 North Miners, 10s. 9d. 25 No. Downs, 23s. 17s. 6d. 5 Ury, 23s. 18s. 9d.
2 Stray Park, 23s. 7d. 30 North Crofty, 24s. 17s. 6d. 5 N. Rosewarne, offer wanted (end of April).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—In consequence of the house, No. 30, Strand, being suddenly required by the Charing-cross Railway Company, Mr. WHITTON ARUNDELL has REMOVED his office to No. 11, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall.

NOTICE.—ALL LETTERS for WM. H. B. KEMPE, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, to be ADDRESSED, 24, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—MESSRS. DAUNT AND CO., of 30, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C., have ON SALE some FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at 1/2, and Mines at 1 per cent.
A list of made investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

Original Correspondence.

ENGLISH MINING MACHINERY.

SIR,—As a benighted individual, recently arrived from a semi-civilised portion of the globe (South America), I address myself to you as the best medium of obtaining the information I am seeking for, and hope you will pardon my putting the following abrupt, but straightforward, question—“Is there any perfect, or even good, machinery for treating silver ores (chlorides) by amalgamation to be found in England?” I have been now for more than 15 days endeavouring to find such a thing, and have travelled the length and breadth of England in vain. I have met with much civility and attention from the managers of the various mines and reducing establishments, but very little information upon my subject beyond what I already knew. I have visited nearly all the gold mines in Wales, and have seen several machines at work, and others (new inventions) being erected for the extraction of gold; but I regret to say that only one of them attracted my attention as being worth anything, and that one happened to be a machine with which I had made various experiments in Chili, which I know thoroughly, and believe to be about as perfect as any with which I am acquainted. I allude to Mitchell's screw amalgamator.

I am also in search of first-class grinding and crushing machinery, which must combine simplicity with efficiency, and portability with strength, our land carriage being done by mules, and consequently the weight of each, or any, piece must not exceed 3 cwt.

I am almost ashamed of my countrymen, and certainly will cut a very ridiculous figure on my return to South America, if I shall be obliged to inform the Government which I have the honour to serve that, after all my boasting of the efficiency and perfection of English mining machinery, and the intelligence, proficiency, and advancement of Englishmen as metallurgists and miners, I was not able to find a set of good amalgamating machinery for silver ores, or introduce a single improvement in their treatment beyond what is already known in the Republic.

I have been sent specially to Europe for the purpose above alluded to, and trust that I shall not be obliged to return without having achieved my object, and be enabled to show something satisfactory as the result of my journey. You would, therefore, Mr. Editor, confer a great favour upon me by giving publicity to this note, and, if possible, affording me such information as may lead to the attainment of my object.

F. IGNACIO RICKARD,

Government Inspector General of Mines, Argentine Republic, South America.
Consulate General of Argentine Republic, London, Feb. 18.

A NEW ERA IN MINING—CREASE'S EXCAVATING MACHINERY.

SIR,—A reference that was made to my excavating machinery, in a mine report in last week's Journal, is my apology for intruding the subject on the attention of your readers. They were, unintentionally perhaps, calculated to convey the impression that the work done was a test of the capabilities of the machine, whereas the trial was simply a test, and a very severe one, of the machinery itself, totally irrespective of the distance driven, as I will proceed to relate.

In entering upon the contract, my first duty, of course, was to proceed to carry it out to the best of my abilities, but owing to some exceptional circumstances, which would not interest your readers to know, I was not able to obtain the assistance of the competent miners of the neighbourhood. After placing the facts in the possession of the company, my next object was to try the machine itself in every conceivable manner possible, to make myself thoroughly master of its capabilities, and acquainted with its imperfections; for this purpose I employed a couple of hands—a blacksmith and a labourer—to drive the machine, assisted, occasionally, by another hand; and as time was an object, it was essential that the machine should be driven with the utmost speed that steam could work it, in order that I might ascertain its weak points, where breakages were liable to occur, and the parts in which premature wear would injure the efficiency of its working. The two months' constant trial amply sufficed for this.

Imperfect in many respects as I found the machine to be, holes enough were bored, if they had been properly directed by miners, to have laid open many fathoms of ground. The end was kept literally riddled with holes, and that any progress was made at all was due to the fact of its being bored out instead of blasted. And as Captain Martin, of the Cambrian Gold Mine, mildly expresses himself in his report on the machine, in the *Mining Journal* of the 17th ult.—“Anyone at all conversant with mining could see at a glance, by the state of the end, and the numberless useless, and I may say injurious, holes being bored, that a great deal of time and power were wasted; in fact, it is to be wondered at that any ground of such a difficult nature has been opened at all.”

As the result of the trial, I found that the framing was too cumbersome and inconvenient, and the borer too long (6 feet) for properly commanding the ground, and somewhat too complicated for the general use of miners, but the principle itself adopted for boring was everything I could desire.

I can now supply improved machinery for driving, with two borers (3 ft. long only), each one of which may be worked at the rate of from 500 to 700 blows per minute, at any angle whatever, independent of the other, and one may be worked upwards of 3 ft. in advance of the other if required; they may be put into and worked in any level where a tram-wagon will pass. The machine can be moved back in the same level 100 ft. in the course of five minutes, and can be fixed and set to work again in as many more, and two minutes only are required to direct and fix each borer in any position that men can possibly bore with hand. I can also supply for sinking improved machinery, with as many borers as may be desired, that can be lowered into any shaft where a pump will pass. By using compressed air as a motive-power for these machines, in addition to securing perfect ventilation, any mine can adopt them without any alteration being required in their present shafts and levels. One water or steam-engine at surface of commensurate power would be able to supply power to any number in a mine. The branch-pipes for conducting the air need only be the ordinary gas-piping, costing 10s. to 12s. per 100 fathoms.

As it is my wish to act with the utmost liberality in my power in order to introduce them, I am prepared to supply, at cost price, for mining or quarrying purposes only, twelve of these machines to whoever first may order them, free of any royalty for the first year—viz., 1864, for a single boring-machine, and 250s. for a double boring-machine for driving. For the purpose of sinking they will cost somewhat more, on account of framing. On condition only (as my object is to make them generally known) that they shall be in different districts, and that if at any time the takers of them are not satisfied with their execution in every respect, I engage to take them back again, and return the cost of them in full, without any deduction whatever.

EDWARD S. CREASE.

RODDA'S ORE REDUCING PROCESS.

SIR,—In the Journal of Sept. 27 appears a letter signed “Chemist and Metallurgist,” in reply to one written some time previously by a gentleman who had been supporting (much to the annoyance of “Chemist and Metallurgist”) my patent process for reducing ores. Mr. Sinnett, the gentleman alluded to, has been acting as my agent from the commencement of my experiments, and is conversant with the mode of operation, as well as with the results of such experiments; he was, therefore, well qualified to reply to such correspondence as that of “Chemist and Metallurgist.” Had not my time been engaged in the erection of these works, I should have replied to those letters myself. I now do so, and take up arms in self-defence, which I shall use in a matter-of-fact way.

“Chemist and Metallurgist” states in his letter that my process was patented by Mr. Mason, and worked about “seven years ago by the Castilian Mining Company, and failed.” It is very possible that a process was patented by Mr. Mason and failed, but I would ask your correspondent had that process for its object the fusion of the copper into granules, without the fusion of the matrix or gangue? I can easily imagine how any plan having only the metallisation of the mineral in view would fail. The process patented by my late father was for obtaining copper from its ores by means of heat without fusion; that process, I believe, is similar, if not exactly the same, as Mason's, although I do not believe that my father knew it. By those processes a large amount of oxide of copper would necessarily be formed, which when subjected to a process of crushing and washing would be entirely lost; this is owing to an insufficiency of heat, for copper ores, like ores of many other metals, only part with their last portions of oxygen when on the point of fusion. Again, the copper by these processes (Mason's and my father's) is formed into a light and spongy state, fine particles of which are easily washed away, whilst the copper by my process is fused into shot within and around the stone, it, of course, attains the specific gravity of copper; the stone is rendered friable by the operation, and specifically lighter than when in its

original condition; the separation, therefore, by crushing and washing becomes exceedingly simple. Although I have no desire to be paraded as an “inventor,” or styled a “modern Watt,” as “Chemist and Metallurgist” facetiously remarks, yet I cannot but feel gratified at having overthrown the theories of “Chemist, Metallurgist, and Co.” respecting the metallisation process. He has stated that, unless the ore and charcoal are both reduced to very fine powder, the metallisation is not complete; that the interior part of a lump (malachite, for instance), would only be changed into black oxide, while only a thin shell of copper would be formed on the outside, or where the carbon had come into immediate contact with the ore. “Facts are stubborn things,” and there are two other things just as stubborn—one is a man who has made up his mind not to be convinced. If “Chemist and Metallurgist” had visited the Exhibition, he might have seen in my collection there abundance of evidence to convince any rational individual that the process, when properly conducted, metallised the specimens to the very centre. I shall take no more pains to convince him. In South Australia it is an established fact, and no one now doubts the efficacy of Rodda's process. Your correspondent may rest satisfied that his theory is exploded. As, perhaps, some of your readers may not understand the nature of the process, I merely give an example:—Suppose a piece of stone, principally quartz, containing 5 per cent. of copper, either in the form of carbonate, oxide, chloride, or calcined sulphide, and disseminated throughout the stone in minute veins or otherwise, be put through my one operation, the result would be still a stone of the original shape (but friable), and impregnated with metallic copper in shots, which have been formed around and within the stone, in a heat sufficient to melt the copper, but not enough to melt the stone or to form a slag.

This is not a mere crucible experiment, but it is now done at these works in charges of 1 ton each, and at the rate of 30 tons weekly. Chlorides and carbonates of copper of 3½ per cent. produce by one operation granulated copper of 75 per cent. After two operations sulphides of 3 per cent., metal of 70 per cent.; sulphides 18 per cent., metal of 78 per cent.; and many tons of 6½ per cent. Chlorides of copper, after one operation, return copper of 93 per cent. The cost of getting the metal into a granulated state—that is, the furnace operation—is 1s. 1d. per ton on ores which are free of sulphur, taking furnace men at 7s. per stem; wood, 6s. per ton; charcoal, 8d. per bushel; and coals, 4d. per ton; it is calculated that with proper machinery 5s. per ton will cover the expense of crushing and washing. The waste has been several times assayed, and produces from ¼ to ½ per cent. On one occasion three charges of ore of 1 ton each were reduced by only 1 ton 18 cwt. of wood and 2 cwt. of coals. At another time fuel was only added twice during a period of eight hours, but the work was still going on, and the heat retained and concentrated so as to keep at the necessary temperature. This may appear strange to “Chemist and Metallurgist,” but is, nevertheless, true.

“Chemist and Metallurgist” has been pleased in various parts of his letter to descend to satire. I shall not follow his example, but will conclude by asking him why, if Napier's process is superior, do they not melt less than 10 per cent. ores at the Burra Burra? (I can make 4 per cent. ores pay at the Burra). Again, how many charges of (say) 5 per cent. Burra ores would they put into their furnaces without tapping a bed of metal? “Chemist and Metallurgist” supposes that I have received my “inspirations from seeing Napier's process at work during these last twelve years at the Burra.” I have never been inside their works that I am aware of, but from what I have heard I can only be “inspired” with pity for their want of proper management and economy. R. V. RODDA.

Patent Ore Reduction Works, New Cornwall Mine, South Australia, Dec. 33.

COLLIERY WORKING IN SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—Mr. Naysmith, in his last letter, has taken for granted that he has fully proved the superiority of the “Pillar and Stall” system over the “Long Wall” method of working coal in the South Wales coal fields. That he may have done so to his own satisfaction is not worth disputing, but evidently not to the satisfaction of English colliery viewers, nor yet, in my opinion, to the satisfaction of many eminent viewers in the much-abused South Wales coal field.

All Mr. Naysmith's letters are nothing more than so many reflections upon the ability and experience of many able viewers (men far older in years and experience than himself) in South Wales. That a few managers have failed in carrying out the “long wall” does not prove that the “pillar and stall” system is the best method. But perhaps I may surprise Mr. Naysmith when I tell him that the “long wall” is being at this moment successfully worked in many collieries in South Wales, and particularly in the Cyfarthfa, Rhymney, Lletty-Shenkin, and several other collieries in the Merthyr and Aberdare districts; not only as a hobby of the managers, but to the satisfaction of the men. Now, Sir, I contend that if a certain system can be successfully worked under certain given circumstances in one locality, that it can also be carried out under the same circumstances in another locality. There are several points in Mr. Naysmith's last letter I should like to dwell upon; but, fearing to encroach too much upon your valuable space, I shall defer them until another week, when I can enter into a more detailed statement as to the names of the seams, with sections, successfully worked in this and the neighbouring districts on the “long wall” system.—Merthyr Tydfil, Feb. 18.

LONG WALL.

COLLIERY WORKING—SAFETY-LAMPS.

SIR,—There appears a powerful agency in favour of allowing only locked safety-lamps to be used in the working of mines; and when they have so far succeeded they will, no doubt, try to get the Legislature to pass an enactment prohibiting the use of naked lights, and if they succeed in their endeavours, what will be the consequences of such a measure? Why, instead of the utmost attention being devoted to secure efficient ventilation, which must be the case where naked lights are used, there would be too much trust placed in the use of the lamps, and men would have a much more polluted atmosphere to breathe in than they have now.

Explosions of gas are not the only deadly enemy the working miner has to encounter. In excavating the mine the roof is left without its natural support, and to know where to place supports artificially requires much more light than is available from a safety-lamp, as they are now made; their peculiar construction, which is necessary to render them safe from falls of roof, prevents any light shining upwards immediately over the lamp, where it is quite as much needed as anywhere. My firm belief is, after an experience of thirty years, that if men (in mines of steep inclination in particular) were compelled to use no light but the safety-lamp, there would be more people maimed and killed than ever would be by explosions of gas in collieries well ventilated, and the works carefully examined every change of “shift” by a competent person with the safety-lamp, which I admit is a valuable auxiliary in the working of mines safely, but if used exclusively its benefits would be more than counterbalanced by the evils it would produce.

There are people who have come to the conclusion that because mines are deep they cannot be worked safely with naked lights; there is a letter in the *Manchester Guardian* of Feb. 2, in which such an opinion is given, signed an “Old Subscriber,” and coupled with it some comments upon the remarks made by Mr. Jos. Goodwin, at a meeting of the Manchester Geological Society, upon this subject; but there is no reason why deep mines should not be worked as safely with naked lights as those of a less depth if the same principles were carried out—by having the upcast shaft and return air-course at the highest point of the workings the gas would by its own lightness steal away to that point, and would aid ventilation in the proportion that it was given off. There is no impossibility in the matter, it is simply a question of £ s. d.

If the Legislature would pass an enactment that would compel every mine owner or occupier to have the return air-course at the highest point of the workings, and that kept good, and the upcast shaft upon it, it would be of much greater value to the poor miner than an enactment compelling him to use the safety-lamp. We have abundant proof that if it were rendered imperative for the safety-lamp to be exclusively used the men would be compelled to work in a poisonous and explosive atmosphere, producing premature old age and decay in the workman, and not removing the liability to sudden and violent deaths. The former would strike at the root of the evil, and the miners would have purer air, and more light to see the dangers that surround them.

What skillful gas engineer would erect a gasworks upon the highest point of land he could find to light a town in a valley; yet the same principle, only inverted, is what is being practised at those deep mines that cannot be worked except by safety-lamps. They sink a pair of pits or shafts upon or nearly the same level, so that a greater quantity of coal may be gotten in less time, well knowing the facility there is for getting the mine from the higher levels and nearest the shaft; but forgetting, or not caring, that

when the mines are so got there remain empty chambers, which fill with gas, and as soon as some sudden fall of roof, or derangement of temperature, changing the atmospheric pressure, it escapes, and sometimes it comes in contact with a deficient lamp or some careless person, and the whole place is blown up. I trust these few remarks may be the means of causing a little calm reflection in the minds of those who are advocates of such a dangerous principle.—Staffordshire, Feb. 9. A MINERS' FRIEND.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY PROSPECTUSES.

SIR,—Allow me to place before your readers another leath of prospectuses, deficient in the all-important elucidation of what deduction from the proposed capital is required, as the primary basis of each such undertaking.

In reply to my enquiries relative to “THE WEST CENTRAL HORSE AND CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED),” capital £50,000, I am informed as follows:—

“SIR,—The property in Holborn proposed to be purchased is valued to us at £13,500; it has been surveyed by our own architect, and the price named by the vendors is considered reasonable. The vendors are prepared to allow 5000s., or even more, if desired, to remain on mortgage, at 5 per cent., and of the remaining portion of the purchase-money 2500s. will be taken in paid-up shares. With reference to the Tuff Club Subscription Rooms, I am not yet in a position to afford you the required information. There is every probability of the City Club coming to an arrangement with us, and in that case we should feel inclined to be a good deal guided by their requirements, but we do not anticipate any additional cost for enlarging and improving the property, so as to start it at more than from 7000s. to 8000s.—W. DAVIES, Sec.”

My letter to one of the trustees of “THE BRITISH SAWING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED),” capital £50,000, has elicited a similarly courteous answer in the following terms:—“SIR,—Your letter to Mr. Robertson, of the Union Bank, has been handed us for reply; and in answer to your questions, the plan to be taken over by the company has been valued by licensed valuers at 1500s. sterling; and in regard to the payments for patent rights and goodwill of business, this will be entirely with the directors, but the provisional contract guarantees that it will not exceed 5000s. sterling, principally in shares of the company, out of which will be paid all promoting and preliminary expenses.—W. WALKER, Sec. and Co., Secs. pro tem.”

I am sure you will agree with me that in neither of these cases the public would have considered the capital to be inadequate to the calculated first outlay, and the money required for trading operations; and that, therefore, the promoters of these undertakings have materially reduced their chances of success by withholding particulars likely to inspire public confidence.

In the third instance, that of THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL BRUSH COMPANY (LIMITED), asking for a capital of 50,000s., with power to increase to 100,000s., I have failed to obtain a reply. I thus addressed the secretary:—

“SIR,—It is stated in your prospectus that ‘The manager shows his perfect confidence in the success of the company by taking, as a part of his purchase money, a large amount of shares in the company.’ Will you do me the favour of informing me what is the total amount of purchase money, and the proportions of cash and shares?—J. LEE STEVENS.”

Like another secretary, whose discourtesy I had occasion to expose in the *Mining Journal*, I suppose Mr. HENRY CARR has studied the Circumlocution Office system of “How not to do it,” forgetting that by his silence he leaves it to be inferred that the “purchase money” to be paid to the manager, including “a large amount of shares in the company,” may be so much altogether as to make a very serious inroad upon the capital. If such be the case, ought not the public to be frankly made aware of it? If, after all, the purchase money intended would leave ample means for business operations, why is it not so stated, and credit claimed for the moderate expectations of the manager?—38, Cannon-street, E.C., Feb. 19.

J. LEE STEVENS.

NEW BURRA BURRA MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a long article in an Australian newspaper, condemning the affair, and endeavouring to injure this company. I have only to say that our proceedings hitherto have been perfectly straightforward, and will bear the strictest investigation. The company are not responsible for statements made by interested parties. OLIVER WANSEY, Sec.

NEW BURRA BURRA MINING COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.

SIR,—My attention has been called to an extraordinary letter from Mr. G. Francis in the *South Australian Register* of Dec. 26 in reference to this company. Having taken one-fourth of the shares issued to the public, all of which I now possess, and not holding a single free share, I am deeply interested in the undertaking, not only in its property, but also in its character, and have made myself master of all the circumstances from the formation of the company to the present time. I have no hesitation in saying a more disgraceful letter, containing such garbled and untruthful statements, could not be penned. As your space is precious I will not go into all the details to show the gross perversion of the truth, but merely give a general outline of facts I can vouch for. It appears that Messrs. W. R. Cave, G. Francis, G. Warren, and C. Faulkner were entitled to mineral leases of three sections of land, numbered 1361, 1370, and 1440, near Mount Coffin, and that Mr. G. Giles, of London, had by a power of attorney been appointed to dispose of the same. On Aug. 23, 1862, Mr. Giles attended a meeting of gentlemen held for the purpose of forming a company, with limited liability, to purchase and work the said sections. At that meeting Mr. Giles produced the power of attorney, giving him absolute power to dispose of the property in such manner as he thought proper. Mr. Giles also produced copies of the grants, properly attested by a notary public, and also from Mr. G. Francis, stating that with an outlay of 500s. he would ship to England a cargo of ore; upon which it was resolved to form a company in 2000 shares, of 5s. each, Mr. Giles agreeing to dispose of the property for 1600 fully paid-up shares, or three-fourths of the company—no bad bargain, I should think, for the owners. It was then determined to issue the remaining 400 shares, and a meeting on Aug. 26 all the shares were subscribed for by the parties present, and the public, for which so much maudlin sympathy is expressed, never had a chance of taking one. A call of 1s. per share was made and responded to, and, in accordance to the wish of Mr. Giles, a letter of credit for 100s. was sent out for the purpose of obtaining the Crown leases (the vendors not having even gone to this risk); and the commercial agents of the company, wrote to Messrs. Cave, Francis, and Co. that the company was fully registered, and that a further letter of credit should be forwarded, making in all 500s., to enable them to get down the cargo of ore in accordance with their undertaking to their attorney, Mr. Giles. The letters of credit were sent, and a power of attorney sent from the company to Mr. W. D. Scott, notary public of Adelaide, to execute on behalf of the company the leases.

Letters have since been received from Messrs. Bakewell and Scott, of Adelaide, solicitors of Messrs. Francis and Co., returning the letters of credit, and disavowing, to a certain degree, the acts of Mr. Giles, the attorney of the vendors. These letters were sent to Mr. Morrison, of Philpot-lane. On their receipt a deputation of directors waited upon them, and fully explained all the proceedings, and offered to place all the books and documents of the company for their inspection, to show the bona fide character of the property. On the 13th of this month Messrs. Morrison and Co. sent a letter to the secretary, requesting that none of the shares given for the purchase of the properties should be transferred without the consent of Mr. Cave, and stating, also—“We have to thank you for the courtesy with which you to-day received the subscriber, and allowed his inspection of the books of the company.”

The above is an unvarnished account of the formation and history of the company; and if the gentleman who acted under power of attorney from the vendors has not carried out his private instructions, and has dealt with the free shares in a way not in accordance with the intentions of the vendors, I submit that is a question for them to settle, and not the company, who have acted in the most straightforward manner throughout; and a more unvarnished account of the proceedings was never before made use of, than in the *Australian Register*, of December 26, 1862. Editors of papers in the colonies will soon lose caste in the opinion of all proper-minded men, if they do not exercise proper discretion to prevent being imposed upon by vindictive, disappointed adventurers. As to reports that have appeared from time to time in the English journals, respecting the value, &c., of the property. The directors, on having their attention called thereto, immediately gave notice that they did not emanate from the office, and they would not be held responsible for them. I have only to add, I believe the New Burra Burra Mining Company of Australia have a first-class property, and the former owners repent parting with it. J. HARRIS.

THE “HECTOR” IRON-CLAD STEAM FRIGATE.—The trial of this fine vessel, on the river Clyde, on the 11th inst., must be ranked amongst the most successful experiments yet made with this class of vessels. Shorter than the *Black Prince* and *Warrior*, it was supposed by many practical authorities that from this circumstance, and the stout sort of look she has, that she might not make a speed approaching those vessels. The actual results attained on her trial between the lights are as follows:—Steam 20 lbs., vacuum 25½, indicated horse-power 3228, engines making 60 strokes—480 ft. per minute, actual speed 14 miles an hour. In noticing this speed, it deserves remark that the Clyde ship-builders are not accustomed to test their work by the fallacious and deceptive trial of a measured mile, where, with everything ready, a speed is attained frequently greater to a considerable extent than the average work of the vessel. Their test is between the Cumber and Clock light-houses, and involves an hour's steady work, from which a fair criterion of the performance both of engines and vessel may better be formed than when, as at a single mile, the test only extends over a few minutes' action. The *Hector's* engines were supplied by the builders of the vessel (the eminent firm of Messrs. Robert Napier and Son, of Glasgow), and are, perhaps, among the very finest in the entire Navy. In connection with this, it deserves remark that while the lines of the *Black Prince* were considered better for attaining speed than those of the *Warrior*—an expectation which seems to have been well founded from her better performance under canvas than the latter vessel—she has never equalled the latter under steam. The *Black Prince* though Clyde built, was supplied with engines from the South, and fell short of the expected speed; while the *Hector*, though less adapted from her form for swift action, having been purposely a thorough test of her average ability, she is not likely to fall at all back from the stated results. As experience of these iron-clad craft grows, everything tends to prove their thorough efficiency as sea boats. Whether in the event of war they would be able to resist the powerful ordnance which they will have to encounter remains to be seen, but where two indifferently constructed gun-boats, such as those possessed by the American Confederacy, have been able to scatter the blockading squadron off Charleston, in apparently the greatest panic, a single vessel, with strength, speed, and weight of metal, like the *Hector*, must herself be equal to a whole fleet of such craft.

ANOTHER CURE OF LONG STANDING ASTHMA BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—“I was afflicted for years with a most violent asthma, with shortness and difficulty of breathing, and a cough so bad as to cause me violent vomiting. I had tried nearly all the medical men about here, but found relief almost immediately from Dr. Locock's wafers.—JAS. GARDNER, Market Gardener, Witness, T. J. Jones, Chemist, 5, High-street, Newport.” They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Certain exemption from sores, ulcers, bad legs, piles, fistulas, and most diseases of the skin will be obtained by the persevering use of these admirable remedies. They may be implicitly relied on in all such cases, without regard to sex, or the duration of the malady. Holloway's ointment and pills are unspeakably precious in indolent ulcerations of the legs, which often resist all other applications, and consign the sufferer to the bed of pain or death. No risk or inconvenience attends the use of Holloway's medicaments. The ointment allays pain, smarting, and itching, cleanses the sore from foul matter, represses proud flesh, and encourages the growth of good healthy granulations, which ultimately form a sound surface.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

WEST CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Broad-street-buildings, on Wednesday.

Mr. A. HARRIS in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed.

A statement of accounts for September and October was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Sept. and Oct. mine cost	£2775 4 0
Merchants' bills	645 10 1
Royalty	194 13 11
Incidental expenditure	0 6 6 = £2695 14 6
Copper ore sold	£2037 19 5
Carriage paid by purchasers	106 6 0
Materials sold	22 5 9
Interest account	7 2 2 = 3183 13 4

Leaving debit balance..... £ 422 1 2

The balance of assets over liabilities amounted to 4095l. 5s. 6d.

Capt. F. PAYTON (the manager) read the agents' report, as follows:—

Feb. 17.—The 155 west, on Menadue lode, is still opening up good tribute ground. The winze sinking below this level is also opening up good tribute ground. The winze sinking below the 140, on Menadue lode, and down about 10½ fms., has been worth for the whole distance sunk from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm.; this winze will shortly be communicated to the 155, where the lode is of precisely the same character and value. Dunstan's lode, which has recently been cut in the 116 fm. level, has a much better appearance than it has at the same point in the level above, although we have at least 20 fms. more to drive to reach the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the 104. Allen's lode, in the 155, west of cross-cut, so far as driven, presents a kindly appearance; we shall push on this end with all speed, as we consider the chances in driving this level very good. The 88 and 17 fm. levels, on Menadue lode, are at present poor. The 17, east of Pryor's shaft, on Pryor's lode, we are pushing on with all possible dispatch, in order to get back parallel where we had the rich course of ore on Menadue lode, and we see no reason to doubt why we should not have similar results. The 80, on the new lode, is at present unproductive. We have two stops in the back of this level, worth 12½ per fathom each, and also one in the bottom of the 80, of the same value—12½ per fathom. The 60 west, on the same lode, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm., with a very kindly appearance. The winze sinking below the 60, east of cross-cut, is down 5 fms., and has been worth for the distance sunk from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm.; this winze is going down upon the stops in the back of the 80. You will, therefore, see that when this piece of ground is communicated it will open up very good tribute grounds, and we shall also be enabled to work more expeditiously. We have four stops, two in the back and two in the bottom of the 60, which are worth on an average 10½ per fathom. Seeing that this lode opened up so well from the 80 to the 60 induced us to drive a cross-cut from Elliott's shaft, at the 60, to intersect it, and so far as can be seen of the lode, which is under the influence of the cross-course, it is worth 1 ton per fm. Pryor's shaft is sunk to the 30, and we are now engaged cross-cutting south, to intersect Pryor's lode; the ground is everything that can be desired, and we, therefore, look forward with intense interest to the cutting of the same. In the 17, south of Pryor's shaft, on the little cross-course, we have since our last report intersected a lode about 1 foot wide, containing some yellow copper ore; we intend continuing this cross-cut, and before opening on the lode referred to, as we are of opinion that the main lode is still before us. In the 90 cross-cut, south of Croun's shaft, from the main lode, on the little cross-course, we have a beautiful channel of ground, which induces us to believe that we are not far from the intersection of a lode. You will see, in conclusion, that although our ends are not rich, yet we consider, on the whole, that we are looking better than at our last general meeting, and we have no doubt that ere long we shall be in a position to give you a more favourable report. Our sampling will be at the usual time, and about the same quantity.—FRANCIS PAYTON, Manager; WILLIAM JOHNS, RICHARD THATCHER, JAMES WILLIAMS, Agents.

The CHAIRMAN said there could be no question that the report just submitted was of a more encouraging character than those that had been lately presented; and although the committee did not propose recommending a dividend upon the present occasion, they saw no reason to be unduly discouraged; but, on the contrary, they considered there were many points the gaining of which might produce the most satisfactory results. As their manager was present, shareholders had an opportunity of making every enquiry with regard to the position and prospects of the property.

The MANAGER (in answer to questions) stated that there were eight different lodes to intersect; and whilst the plan at present adopted was continued, of keeping a good staff of workmen, there could be no doubt that success would eventually be attained. It must also be remembered that, although no dividend would be declared, and that a loss had been incurred, everything was continuing to be carried out as heretofore. As regarded the general prospects of the property, he considered there was good ground for encouragement, for during the next four months two or three lodes would be cut. Although the present ends were not rich, they were looking much more promising than for some time past. He reminded the meeting that West Caradon not paying a dividend was by no means an exception; for many of the copper mines in Cornwall, that had hitherto paid large and regular dividends, were now only just paying their costs. The fact was that the Cornish miner was entirely at the mercy of the smelter; and as long as they continued to vary the price of copper 10s. or 12s. per ton in a few weeks, it was impossible for him, or any other man, to make anything like a calculation. The Cornish miner, there was no doubt, sustained a very heavy loss by the decrease of Mr. Michael Williams, who so regulated the copper market that some calculation could be made as to what ore was likely to realise; but since his decease the trade had been played ducks and drakes with.

Mr. GRIMMETT enquired whether the quality of the ore varied?—The MANAGER said that the quality of the ore was about the same as it had been for the past seven or eight months; but not so rich as would be produced from the lodes that would be intersected.

Mr. GRIMMETT enquired the amount realised by the last sale of ore, and whether it had been equal to the costs?—The MANAGER replied that the last sale realised 2883s., which would not pay the expenditure by about 400s.

The MANAGER, in answer to a question, stated that they had a working capital of 4095l. The loss upon the next two months' operations would be about 600s., but he hoped before the next meeting some satisfactory result would be realised.

Mr. DAVIES enquired if anything had yet been met with in Pryor's shaft?—The MANAGER replied in the negative, and stated that it was in the ground west of Pryor's that their loss had been made.

Mr. GRIMMETT enquired if Pryor's shaft was near the Caradon Hill?—The MANAGER replied that it was near Caradon Consols. All the machinery was in good working order, and the operations were continuing on the same scale and prosecuted with the same vigour as when regular dividends were being paid.

Mr. HALLETT thought that shareholders should not lose sight of the important fact that Pryor's shaft was opening up an entirely new mine. The present price of copper, compared with what it was some short time since, made a difference to them of about 2s. per ton, but he believed they had now seen the lowest price.

The MANAGER knew it for a fact that the copper smelters refused to sell at the present market price.

The CHAIRMAN considered that the explanation which their manager had given might encourage them to look forward with expectation to the future.

The MANAGER hoped to intersect one lode within a fortnight, and another in about two months. The lodes in that district did not make up to the surface.

The report and accounts were received and adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, on Tuesday.

Mr. ALFRED SMEE, F.R.S., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN said the object of the present meeting was to afford the proprietors an opportunity of consulting together as to the most advisable course to adopt with regard to the future. The present financial position of the company was this—that the whole of the liabilities, including the outstanding bills, amounted to something like 3000l., which was, of course, much more than covered by the value of the plant on the mine. As regarded the position of the property itself, he had received a report from Capt. Cook, which stated that the prospects presented by one lode were sufficient to justify them in believing they would have a profitable mine, and that the appearances of the property were encouraging. His (the Chairman's) opinion remained unchanged, for he still considered it the best plan to be adopted for the property, and a part of the sett adjacent granite, between a quarter and a half a million of mineral was extracted by the Old Gunns Lake Company. As far as he (the Chairman) was concerned, he was quite willing to join a few of the shareholders in expending a certain amount per annum in cross-cutting the property. It could be done at a very small cost, and accomplished in about two or three years. He had drawn out a plan which he thought might be carried out. The bases were these—that the present company should let the mine to another party, each of whom should hold 1-13d share, and that each should subscribe about 25s. or 30s. per annum. Seventeen gentlemen had already signed their acquiescence in that plan; and if it were carried out, the present company would receive the difference between a 1-13th and a 1-15th royalty, the latter being the dues paid by the Devon Great Consols. He wished to elicit the feelings of his co-shareholders upon this point, for there was one thing quite certain,—that if the plant and machinery were sold off shareholders would not get a very large return, whereas if they waited to see what a further development of the property produced they might even then get a return for the expenditure incurred. As he had already said, he should very much like to be one of the parties to continue the exploring of this ground. Of course, there was an uncertainty as to the results; the money might be lost, although it would be very small in amount. But, on the other hand, it was very probable great results might be realised.

The SECRETARY, in answer to questions, stated that there were about 120 shareholders. There were 760 shares not fully paid-up, and the arrears of call amounted to 3284l.

Mr. WILSON thought the more advisable course would be to wind-up the present company and form a new one.

The CHAIRMAN said the effect of his plan would be that each shareholder would pay about 5s. per quarter, and could cease paying whenever he chose, and there would be no liability.

A SHAREHOLDER would like to continue, at a small cost, the exploration of the property, for he felt convinced they had a very good chance of success. But he considered they could not do better than adopt the Cost-book System.

The CHAIRMAN might mention that Mr. Warrington Smyth, some short time since, visited this property to examine the lode that was last intersected. Upon being informed that this eminent authority had been upon the property, he (the Chairman) wrote to him, and the reply received was to the effect that the lode last cut was the finest he (Mr. Smyth) had ever seen upon the property, and that he did not think anything better could be done than to continue the present operations—driving upon this lode. He (the Chairman) thought that was very satisfactory, coming, as it did, from the highest authority in this country.

A SHAREHOLDER considered they could not do better than adopt the Cost-book System. It was a mistaken notion to suppose that shareholders under that system subjected themselves to unlimited liability, as all liability ceased when the shares were relinquished.

The CHAIRMAN said the last lode presented a very satisfactory appearance, the mineral produced being composed of malin and copper ore; the latter containing 50 per cent. of copper. It was by no means an unusual thing for these lodes to be opened upon for a considerable distance before sufficient ore was produced to make them profitable. What

he should wish to do would be to cross-cut the entire property, for there were two or three other known lodes to be intersected before Clitter's adit was reached. The level now being driven would intersect the lodes running from the Devon Great Consols; and at Clitter's adit and Gunns Lake—in the same hill and in the same granite as this company's property—immense deposits of mineral were taken out some years since. So that, so far as position was concerned, it was impossible, he thought, to find a spot on the earth's surface where there were so many chances of realising great results as in this company's property. And more than that, the property presented all the favourable indications that could be desired—they had the junction of the granite and hills; and they had the testimony of the greatest authority—Mr. Smyth—that their operations were being prosecuted in a right direction. He might mention that two of the captains of the Devon Great Consols had agreed to take each a share to carry out the plan to which reference had been made. For the last eleven years he had taken the deepest interest in the progress of this undertaking, and he certainly should not like to abandon it until its intrinsic merits had been fully proved. He thought the property might be cross-cut for about 2000s.

A proposition was carried to adjourn the meeting for three weeks, by which time it was thought some definite arrangement might be proposed to the shareholders. Adjourned accordingly.

CLIFFORD AMALGAMATED MINES.

A meeting of shareholders was held on the mine, on Wednesday.

Mr. WM. WILLIAMS in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, the CHAIRMAN read the agent's report and the statement of accounts for Nov. and Dec., of which the subjoined is an abstract:—

Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries	£11,045 8 8
Water rent, property tax, setts, &c.	551 18 6 = £11,597 7 2
Balance last audit	£ 148 3 0
Copper and tin ore sold, and sundries	11,068 11 6 = 11,216 14 6

Leaving debit balance..... £ 389 12 8

The returns for the two months exceeded the ordinary mine cost by 23s. 2s. 10d.; but as the extra charges—water rent, property tax, and payments for setts—come into the present account, there is an apparent loss of 62s. 15s. 8d., and consequently a debit balance as above.

Capt. John Richards reported upon the various points of operation. There is a good mine in Wheel Clifford, but at the low standard, the great increase of water, the heavy expense they have to contend with in the United Mines, the falling off in their returns of tin, and no sale for the muddle, had left them with no profit; however, from the present prospects in Clifford, and the improvements they have in the shallow levels at Sampson's and Bazza's, he hopes to do much better at the next account.

The CHAIRMAN said that the first point they had to deal with was the adoption of the accounts, and that any other matter could be gone into afterwards. He should be happy to give any shareholder information in reference to the accounts then read.

Mr. RICHARD DAVEY, M.P., said before the accounts were passed he should like to ask their manager (Capt. Richards) a question or two in reference to the report. (He then referred to several points mentioned therein, which being answered satisfactorily, the accounts, on the motion of Mr. DOWS, of Exeter, and seconded by Mr. BROAD, of Plymouth, were adopted, and carried unanimously.) He (Mr. Davey) said the next question they had to deal with was whether the banking business of the mine should be continued with Messrs. Tweedy and Co., or be transferred to the West Cornwall Bank, at Redruth. He, as a member of the committee, and as joint treasurer with the Chairman, had no fault to find with Messrs. Tweedy and Co., but owing to some private arrangement with some members of that bank, he thought the business of the mine ought to be with the West Cornwall Bank, and therefore he should propose a resolution to that effect.

Mr. HENRY GRILLS said he rose for the purpose of seconding the proposition of Mr. Davey, that the banking account of the mine be kept with the West Cornwall Bank instead of with Messrs. Tweedy and Co., as heretofore. He also dwelt at considerable length on some agreement entered into with the old partners of the Cornish Bank.—The agreement was objected to by several of the shareholders, and overruled by the meeting, as irrelevant to the question before them; Mr. Grills, therefore, concluded by seconding Mr. Davey's proposition.

Mr. HARRIS rose for the purpose of proposing an amendment.—That the banking account of the mine be continued as before. He was a very old shareholder in the mine, and he believed the banking had been conducted by the Messrs. Tweedy and Co. for upwards of 20 years to the entire satisfaction of the shareholders, and therefore he could not possibly see any grounds for a change.

Mr. DOWS had great pleasure in seconding the amendment of Mr. Harris. He was there to represent the Exeter shareholders, who, with himself, had every confidence in their old bankers.

Mr. THOMAS PAYTON said he appeared there on behalf of his uncle, who was unavoidably absent, to represent London and other shareholders to the extent of 172 shares, and as these gentlemen had every confidence in Messrs. Tweedy and Co., he should support the amendment.

On a show of hands, there appeared for Mr. Davey's proposition five shareholders, representing 812 shares (which included 207 shares held by Mr. John Michael Williams); and for the amendment, 26 shareholders, representing 1031 shares; thus showing a majority against Mr. Davey's proposition of 209 shares. The result of the scrutiny was received with tumultuous cheers, as the Chairman, who with his family held upwards of 500 shares, remained neutral.

Mr. DAVEY then moved that the materials for the use of the mine be tendered for; this, however, not being seconded, fell to the ground.

Mr. DAVEY then tendered his resignation as a member of the committee and as joint-treasurer with the Chairman, which was accepted, and the Chairman was appointed sole treasurer.

Mr. GRILLS moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which having been seconded by Mr. DOWS, was carried with acclamation.

Mr. WILLIAMS, on rising with received with deafening cheers, and after silence had been restored, said he felt very much obliged to the gentlemen who had given him their support, and for the hearty vote of thanks they had bestowed upon him. Capt. Richards had informed him that he expected to wipe off their debit balance at the next account, and he hoped and believed ere long he should again have the pleasure of handing them dividend cheques. (Cheers.)—The meeting then separated.

TRUNGLE MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, New Broad-street, on Thursday.

Mr. PINKER in the chair.

Mr. COLE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, also the statement of accounts for the eight months ending Dec., as follows:—

Labour cost May to Dec.	£1017 15 10
Merchants' bills May to Dec.	467 17 9 = £1485 13 7
At credit of mine on May 1, 1862	333 16 5

Leaving balance against mine on May 1, 1862..... £151 17 2

The report and statement of accounts were duly passed. A call of 6s. per share was made, payable forthwith.

The manager's report was then read, as follows:—

Feb. 18.—In forwarding my report of this mine for the meeting to-morrow, I would observe that in the commencement of operations we considered that the mine required to be prosecuted in depth, and to accomplish which it was imperative to erect a suitable steam pumping-engine for draining off the water, and consequently, a 24-in. cylinder engine was bought, and put up at the old engine-shaft. This shaft had to be cut down from the surface to the 42—a proper size for receiving the pit-work, as well as made suitable for the drawing of stuff. It was thought by experienced mining agents that the engine-shaft should be sunk about 70 fms. from surface before making much drive on the lodes, and we have now completed the shaft 65 fms. deep. We purpose extending a level from 20 to 30 fms., both east and west of the engine-shaft, and give a trial to the engine lode. During the last ten days the shaft has been divided and cased with suitable timber from the 55 to the 68. The shaft is driven fine, on a lode 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, mudstone, jack, and copper ore. The western end, in the 55, is extended only 9 ft., where the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of the same character lode as the eastern end. It is likely the lode will improve in value as the levels are extended. In the 18, driving west of engine-shaft, upon the same lode, we have driven 15 fms. on a lode 2 feet wide, composed of rich-looking gonian, copper ore, quartz, and jack, a sample of which I sent to you last Saturday. It looks pretty certain that this run of mineral ground dips west against the cross-course, and we may have several fathoms to drive in the 68 before we meet with it. In driving levels under such a fine gonian as in Alfred Consols, Great Alfred, Harland, and Redruth Mines, they have never failed to yield large quantities of copper ore, and I believe similar results will be met with in this mine. We have intersected a south lode in the 42 by driving a cross-cut 17 fms., and the general appearance of the lode fully warrant it being cut again in the 68 fm. level, which we purpose doing as soon as the cross-course is discovered, in order to have easier ground for driving through. The north lode has not been seen below the 30, and it being only 8 fms. apart in that level, we intend driving a cross-cut north as soon as the plan is made complete in the 68. In the 20 and the 30 the north lode has a good appearance for mineral, and this is a point of great promise. During the next six months development in that end which the company had on hand. For a long time the directors have had the matter under their most serious consideration, and although they would be perfectly prepared to carry out any resolution that the proprietors might agree to, yet the unanimous opinion of the board was that it would be far better to accept a contract which they had been fortunate enough to make—subject, of course, to the approval of the proprietors—to dispose of every pound of emery the company possessed. If the proprietors decided upon competing for a new firm, the board believed they would be running a great hazard, because it was well known to the directors that there were parties in Constantinople who entertained some very exaggerated ideas as to the profit made, and, therefore, would be very likely to run up the bidding for the firm to a much higher price than the board would advise the company to give. But to enable the proprietors the better to decide, he would explain the state of affairs. There was no doubt the proprietors had lately received very small dividends; nevertheless, the result of the last three years' operations had been extremely favourable; although it did not appear in dividends, it would appear in another way. During the last three years proprietors had received three dividends—two of 5 per cent. and one of 2 per cent., and a very great advantage had been derived during that period from the firm, because there had been made otherwise a profit equivalent to 11,584l. The way in which

LEVANT MINERAL COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, New Broad-street, on Wednesday.

Mr. PHILIP ANSTRUTHER in the chair.

Mr. E. J. COLE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the proprietors had been called together to decide as to future proceedings, as the company's contract with the Ottoman Government ceased on March 10. It was for the proprietors to decide upon the present occasion whether they would bid for a renewal of the contract, or give it up altogether, and discontinue the work of emery which the company had on hand. For a long time the directors had had the matter under their most serious consideration, and although they would be perfectly prepared to carry out any resolution that the proprietors might agree to, yet the unanimous opinion of the board was that it would be far better to accept a contract which they had been fortunate enough to make—subject, of course, to the approval of the proprietors—to dispose of every pound of emery the company possessed. If the proprietors decided upon competing for a new firm, the board believed they would be running a great hazard, because it was well known to the directors that there were parties in Constantinople who entertained some very exaggerated ideas as to the profit made, and, therefore, would be very likely to run up the bidding for the firm to a much higher price than the board would advise the company to give. But to enable the proprietors the better to decide, he would explain the state of affairs. There was no doubt the proprietors had lately received very small dividends; nevertheless, the result of the last three years' operations had been extremely favourable; although it did not appear in dividends, it would appear in another way. During the last three years proprietors had received three dividends—two of 5 per cent. and one of 2 per cent., and a very great advantage had been derived during that period from the firm, because there had been made otherwise a profit equivalent to 11,584l. The way in which

it had been done was this, the stock of emery now on hand would (if proprietors accepted the offer made) realise in the gross about 22,000l., whereas if the company had closed its concerns three years since, and had then disposed of its stock on hand, it would have realised only 20,000l., which would have very little more than paid the freight and other expenses. The objections which the board had to a renewal of the firm were these—if proprietors decided upon a renewal, they would have to reject the offer made, and if they bid for the firm they would have to give a price more than they could afford to pay; and, moreover, the board had extreme doubts whether, if the company succeeded in obtaining the renewal, the monopoly would not be thrown open; and considering the state of the Government, and that there was an accumulating stock of emery on hand, the directors had great doubts if the same results would be realised during the next three years as had been achieved during the past corresponding period. Another consideration had weighed upon the directors—that if they renewed the firm a large sum of money would have to be deposited. His opinion, as well as that of each of the directors, decidedly was to accept the offer that had been made by the trade in general. Of course, a sacrifice would have to be made, but that must be done if they wished to sell an enormous quantity; but to get any gentlemen connected with the trade to agree to their (the company's) terms was, he thought, an unprecedented achievement. There was no doubt the trade would make a very good thing out of the arrangement, but they must remember that the trade possessed advantages which the company did not. If the offers were accepted, the board calculated that after providing for the expenditure, including the heavy freight, the result would be that the proprietors would receive, by instalments running over a period of three years, about 11. 2s. or 11. 3s. per share. The directors did not think as much would be made in any other way. The sum the company would receive would be 22,000l., but after paying the heavy expenditure for freight and commission, and shipment charges, the directors did not think the company would realise above 20,000l. The terms of the offer were these—that each gentleman should take of the company's hands the quantity proportioned to him, it being agreed to purchase the whole stock within three years, deliverable in London and Liverpool, as the case might be. It must be recollected that during the past two years the company had sold little or nothing, and that the stocks had been accumulating. It was unreasonable to suppose that the trade would have put down a large sum of money for the mineral when they might have to wait a considerable period before they could effect its sale. The proposition of the directors was that this offer should be accepted, and that the proprietors would allow them to proceed to deliver the stocks to the trade periodically, and to pay to the proprietors instalments of (say) 5s. per share as fast as the amounts were received from the purchasers. The next matter to which he would refer was this—that by the Articles of Association the minimum number of directors qualified to carry on the company's business was five. It had been found that five were not necessary. One of their number, Sir Baldwin Walker, had been absent a considerable time, and his remuneration had not been paid; but, to comply with the conditions, no one could remain on as director without remuneration. Another director, Mr. Layard, having accepted a Government appointment, had resigned. It was now proposed to reduce the number of directors from five to two, leaving them to wind-up the company's business as best they could. He might explain that as the present was not the ordinary meeting the balance-sheet had not been presented.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the stock would be reduced according to any particular rule?—The CHAIRMAN said that the stock would be reduced as fast as it could be taken away. They would give delivery orders as they became due, for which cash would be taken, or bills would be accepted at a moderate rate, (say) three months. There was a general understanding in the trade how those things were paid.

Mr. HUNBY wished to know how far the present proposition would be binding upon absent shareholders?

The CHAIRMAN said that it was competent for any meeting to accept any price they chose for the mineral. With regard to reducing the number of directors, it would, of course, be necessary to hold a confirmatory meeting. The board had estimated that the total expenditure for the three years would not exceed 1200s.; in other words, that it would cost 1200s. to realise 22,000s.

The following resolutions were then put and carried:—That the proposal submitted to this meeting by the directors for the sale of the remaining stock of emery be approved, and the directors are requested to carry the same into effect, and to do all things which, in their judgment, may be necessary or proper with a view to the relinquishment of this company of its business, and to the winding-up of the affairs of the company as expeditiously and with as little expense as practicable; and it is further resolved that the directors will accept from time to time as the directors shall receive payment for the stock such sums not less than 5s. per share, after providing or paying off all liabilities and current expenses, and that the last distribution be paid only in exchange for the shares, which must be given up to the directors to be cancelled; it is also resolved that no vacancy in the direction be filled up until the number of directors be reduced to two, which number shall in future form a quorum for the transaction of business.

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come, when shareholders would be so dissatisfied that the powers of the law might be called into requisition. It would be recalled that some time ago, when the company was in difficulties, a meeting was summoned, and proprietors were told that something must be done—that they must sell Spittly, and Spittly was sold. Now, who bought Spittly? Why, the then Chairman of the company, Sir E. Foster. Another point was with regard to the patent. He should like to ask their auditor whether he had taken the patent as an item at the original cost of (say) 60,000l., when in three years it would have disappeared entirely, but for its renewal for five years. They were a fluctuating body, and it was not right to write the whole of that amount off at one time, seeing that this patent was terminable, like a lease.

Mr. Moates said that Mr. Sutton was a member of the committee of investigation when the whole of the facts in connection with this patent were submitted, and if the committee had not taken action upon it, he (Mr. Moates) could only assume that the act was not his but that of the committee. The report which he submitted to the committee at the time (1857) stated—"That the assets in Australia, must be borne in mind, are estimated at cost." The 60,000l. for the patent was not supposed to represent the actual realisable value. He must ask whether it was fair to put this question to him after six years had elapsed—whether it should be referred to without stating the facts, the matter having been considered and unaltered by the committee appointed to enquire into the company's affairs?—Mr. Sutton still thought that the matter had not been so distinctly referred to in the accounts, as it ought to have been. Instead of stating the works and land at a certain amount, the word "patent" should be introduced, and then new shareholders would have full knowledge of the fact.

The Chairman could see no possible objection to the suggestion being adopted, although every shareholder must be already acquainted with the facts of the case. Although Mr. Sutton might think this patent was of no value, it was at the present moment of much greater value than he (the Chairman) could express; for if it had expired the Barra Barra might erect works of their own to do that which this patent gave them (the English and Australian Company) the exclusive right of doing. The fact was that at whatever time the patent stood it made no difference whatever to the profits. It made no difference whether the patent was put down at 50,000l., or 50,000l., for its valuation could only be ascertained in the event of the company ceasing operations. The directors had thought it no valuable that they applied for, and obtained from, the Government a renewal of it for five years, three of which had yet to run. In answer to a question, he stated that the item charged for interest was upon bills drawn against the copper. The bills were sent over and discounted by different banks. As regarded the non-attendance at the board of the two gentlemen who had been referred to by Mr. Sutton, he (the Chairman) had already mentioned that Sir E. Foster had become disqualified; but with respect to Mr. Schneider, he (the Chairman) could only say that that gentleman afforded the board at all times the most valuable information. He (the Chairman) was constantly in communication with Mr. Schneider, to obtain his views upon different points. Mr. Schneider frequently came to town for consultation with the directors, and the simple non-appearance at the board of a gentleman who had done, and continued to do, as much for the company as any member of the board could not, he thought, be regarded as a serious objection.

Mr. Potter said if the assets were realisable the shares would be worth nearly 4l. The Chairman said it was not to be supposed that the assets would realise the exact amount set down, although there could not be the shadow of a doubt that they had been fairly valued.

Mr. Sanger drew attention to a statement which had appeared in the newspapers some time since, to the effect that the Barra Barra had declared a dividend, and that Mr. Rodda's patent for smelting copper had been tried upon a small scale, and was to be adopted. He should like to know the nature of that patent.

The Chairman said that the patent referred to was for smelting low class ores—below 10 per cent. It would in no way affect the English and Australian Company.

Mr. Rodd would like to know the amount of available assets in England? The Chairman replied that there were 25,000l. in copper and ore—300 tons shipped to England, and 150 tons to Calcutta. The actual balance in hand, and the only assets in the shape of money, was 2019l.

Mr. Potter urged, as an amendment, that a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share be declared. Mr. Frewer protested against such a proposition, for it would be most suicidal to declare a dividend upon the present occasion; in fact, it could not legally be done, for it would have to be paid out of capital.

Mr. Illingworth rose to a point of order. They had a reserve fund of 11,000l., and a profit of more than 2000l., none of which was capital.

Mr. Frewer considered the reserve fund the salvation of the property. His own opinion was that they should strengthen the hands of the directors by allowing them to retain the profit which had been realised during the past year to be added to that which they hoped to realise in the ensuing year. He had looked through the accounts with a considerable degree of satisfaction, but he would like to know the comparative results of the works at Koorina and at Adelaide, because there appeared a difference of something like 6 per cent.

The Chairman said that arose from two circumstances—from the furnaces being entirely new at Adelaide, and from the class of ore which was used at those works. They were sulphurets, and some difficulty had been experienced in finding a flux, but they had now found a very superior class of flux. The furnace at Koorina was the same as the copper work at Adelaide, but the ore was obtained from the pits at Barra Barra. With regard to the value of the stock of copper and ore on hand, it was taken at its value at the date, and would be paid for at the same price. Having explained several other items in the accounts,

Mr. C. Frewer contended that the shareholders had no power to touch the reserve fund. The resolution for a dividend must be that it shall be paid out of profits.

The Chairman having ruled that he could not legally put any amendment for the declaration of a dividend, for it was clear that it must be a division of profits, the question for the reception and adoption of the report and accounts was put, and declared to be carried.—Mr. Alfred Cobbett was re-elected a director.

It was proposed and seconded that Mr. C. Bentinck, M.P., should be elected a director, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the disqualification of Sir E. Foster; but an amendment was carried that the question should be adjourned for six months.

Mr. C. Frewer reminded the Chairman that a requisition had been placed in his hand demanding a poll upon all questions submitted to the meeting.

The Chairman said all the questions he should leave in the hands of the meeting.

Upon the proposition that Mr. Moates should be re-appointed auditor, an amendment was carried appointing Mr. W. S. Sutton auditor.

The sum of 1000l. was voted as directors' remuneration.

Upon the proposition of Mr. Frewer, seconded by Mr. Keat, a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was passed, which having been duly acknowledged, the proceedings terminated.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Gresham House, yesterday.

Mr. JOHN WHITE CATER in the chair.

Mr. J. H. KOCH (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors contained the latest report from the mines:—

Stamford Hill, Jan. 22.—The lode in the 108 south-west is 2 feet wide, composed of porphyry and flookan, with spots of ore—a very kindly looking lode. The lode in the winze sinking below the 94 is 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan and mundle, with veins of black and yellow copper ore—a very promising lode. I am glad to inform you that the 82 south-west lode, which has been so long and anxiously looked for, and we put the men to cut into it to ascertain what it is, and as far as we have seen it is a much richer lode than it was at the 70, and if it is as large as the 70, and contains as much ore throughout as the part we have cut into, it will produce 3 tons to the fm.; we will further order to cut through it, so as to ascertain its entire width, and as it has made such an improvement to what it was in the 70, we must still expect a greater improvement when cut at the 94; I consider the 94 should be pushed on. The lode in the 70 south-west is 5 ft. wide, composed of kilar, carbonate of lime, with oxide of iron, and yellow copper ore—a very kindly looking lode, but it is not so good as the great deal of water. The new lode cut by Capt. Martin at the 46 is 6 ft. wide, composed of gossan, with white granite, and black and yellow ore, the latter about 1/4 ton per fathom—a very fine discovery, which ought to be intersected at a deeper level. The English miners say they never saw the mine looking so well; the water is in fork to the bottom, and we are briskly engaged in hauling stuff, as we want to get the mine clear, which we shall do by the end of next week; the 6-in. plunger and all the pumps are in order, and working well; the engine also is working well.—WM. DUNSTON.

The directors deeply regret the loss of Capt. Martin, and as a just tribute to his memory, would record his services to the company, and the position which he occupied as one of the duties entrusted to him. Mr. F. H. Moxey (the resident director), of Jamaica, has in the meantime adopted the necessary measures to protect the interests of the company, and the directors have to report that an efficient mining captain has been engaged, who, together with a pitman and an engineer, will be forwarded to the mines by the steamer of March 2. The accounts for the past year have been made out and audited; a copy is annexed. Balance in hand on Dec. 31, 1862, including money on loan, 4886l. 14s. 6d.

The Chairman said, as the shareholders had had the report in their hands for several days, they were well acquainted with the position which the company was in, and the directors themselves. As the shareholders were aware, this company was established for the purpose of testing the value of certain mining sets in Jamaica, and, therefore, their operations must be considered as a mining experiment. Their explorations were now extended to the 108, and the lode had shown a progressive improvement as the depth was increased. It was anticipated by their late captain and others, who knew the property, that the greater the depth the richer the lode would be found. But a difficulty now presented itself, for they had arrived at that point that their small steam-engine was overpowered. It was, therefore, deemed advisable by the board that Mr. Tregoning, the company's consulting engineer, should go to Jamaica and make a thorough examination of the property, and advise the company as to the merits of the undertaking before any additional expenditure was incurred in the purchase of a new engine. With respect to the low percentage ore, no final decision had as yet been arrived at, but as far as the matter had proceeded with he was afraid that, from the peculiar character of the ore, very serious difficulties would be experienced in adopting the method proposed. With regard to sending out their consulting engineer, although the board were unanimously of opinion that that would be the best course to adopt, it was entirely for the meeting to determine. He might mention that this cautious manner of proceeding was absolutely necessary, for as the last year had been made they had been making their resources. If the meeting should adopt the suggestion of the directors they would, upon the return of Mr. Tregoning with a full detailed report, convene a special meeting to determine as to the most advisable course to be adopted with regard to the future. He concluding by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. W. D. CHILD (a director), in answer to a remark from Mr. A. Schoales (Capt. Josiah Martin) pointed out a large quantity of ore at the 46, 58, and 70 fm. levels, the whole of which could be realised as soon as a crusher was erected. When he visited the property they were sinking to the 94, where it was expected the continuance of this course of ore would be found, which he was glad to say had proved to be the case although it was much to be regretted that Capt. Martin had not lived to see his anticipations realised. The specimens of ore in this office had come from the point to which his attention was particularly directed when underground at the 70. As regarded the new method of extracting the copper from the low percentage ores, the directors were not in a position to give a definite or final opinion upon the merits of the process.

The Secretary remarked that the statement of accounts presented to the proprietors, showing a balance in hand of 4886l., was made up to the end of December last; but that the balance at the present time, after paying the January and February expenditure, amounted to more than 5000l.

Mr. W. D. CHILD, in answer to a remark, stated that it was true when he last visited Jamaica there were certain shareholders there who entertained an unfavourable opinion of the property; but upon enquiry he found that all such opinions were based upon rumour only, and that those who entertained them had not taken the trouble to examine the mine, or to make themselves acquainted with the actual facts of the case.

The report and accounts were read and adopted.

Upon the proposition of Mr. W. SMITH, seconded by Mr. A. G. Da Costa, it was

unanimously resolved—"That the directors be requested to engage the services of Mr. A. Tregoning, to proceed to Jamaica, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the present position and prospects of the mines; and that on receipt of such report, a special general meeting be summoned for the purpose of considering such report, and deciding upon the future course to be adopted by the company."

Messrs. Gladstone and W. D. Child, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and Mr. W. B. Watson was re-appointed auditor.

The Chairman informed the meeting that some shareholders had not as yet responded to the call, and that although the directors had ample powers under the deed to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the arrears, they were preferring to wait the sense of the meeting upon the point, whether they should or should not exercise the powers given by the deed.

The shareholders expressed a unanimous wish that the necessary legal measures should be adopted to enforce the payment of the arrears.

Mr. W. SMITH said, as the directors received no pecuniary remuneration for their services, the least proprietors could do would be to accord a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors for their zeal and attention to the interests of the company. Having moved a proposition to that effect, which was duly seconded, it was put and carried unanimously.—The Chairman acknowledged the vote in appropriate terms.

The proceedings then terminated.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS-AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has not been overcharged with *bona fide* business this week; still, on the aggregate, a fair amount appears to have been transacted. The chief transactions of the week have consisted in market operations, closing and settling stocks which should have closed on the account-day. There has been great fluctuations in many shares, and in some instances partial recoveries have taken place, but generally they have held at lower rates. The settling of the Bank discount, and the prospect of an improved standard, both for copper and tin, may have a tendency to create a reaction in the Mining Market. WHEAL SETONS have experienced several changes during the week, but left off firmer.—WEST SETONS have been in request.—TINCROFTS have improved, and in good demand.—COOK'S KITCHEN, STRAY PARK, and SOUTH CROFTY have fluctuated, but closed at firmer prices; the latter have been scarce.—GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS, EAST CARN BREA, WHEAL BULLER, NORTH BULLER, CARROLL, and CLIFFORD have also been in good request.—UNION and ILLGAX and buyers at present rates.

NORTH ROSKERS have declined, and continue heavy at maximum quotations; the falling in the bottom winzes has probably assisted the decline.—NORTH CROFTY have been largely dealt in, and prices slightly advanced.—NORTH TREKERRY and NORTH DOWNS continue heavy at former rates, and are now quoted lower.—EAST GRENVILLE and WHEAL GRENVILLE have shared fairly in the transactions of the week.—PENN-AN-DREA are more required for at advanced rates.—WHEAL HARRIETTS have been freely dealt in, and large numbers have changed hands at lower prices.—EAST ROSKERS have advanced during the week, and from the reports from the mine are likely to have a considerable rise.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNES have advanced, and in good demand at the higher rates.—PROVIDENCE MINES are firm, whilst MARGARETS are weaker.—EAST CARADONS have fluctuated during the week, but left off lower; the report of the sale yesterday caused a further depression.—MARKE VALLEY and WEST CARADONS have been more in demand, and prices have consequently been firmer.—LUDCOTTS have had a very considerable decline, and although there has been a slight reaction it is not maintained, arising, no doubt, from the reported falling off of the silver.

MARY ANN, TREKAWY, and HERONSFOOT continue firm.—DRAKE WALLS have been in good request at present rates.—TAMARS have advanced, and strongly required for.—EAST RUSSELLS have had a very serious fall, but a slight change has taken place for the better.—WHEAL CREBRO, HINGTON DOWNS, and EDWARD continue without any change.

ILLGAX shares have been in considerable demand, in consequence of a reported discovery of silver ore of rather high percentage. In driving on the cross-course in the 165 some very promising work has been found, which, on being assayed by Messrs. Johnston and Co., No. 1 sample produced 214 ozs. of fine silver to the ton, and No. 2, 9 ozs. This has created a demand for the shares.

EAST CARADON: The counter lode, in the 50 east, is worth 90l. per fm.; in the 60 east, 20l.; 70 east, 40l.; and 70 west, 60l.—New Lode: In the 60 east, 5l.; 70 east, 35l.; 70 west, full 25l. per fm.—Fawcett's Lode: The 60 east is worth 7l. The 70 east and west, on the counter, has improved, and also the 70 west on the new lode; whilst the 60 and 70 east, on the latter, has slightly declined. The sale of copper ore, yesterday, realised 2570l. 8s., and MARKE VALLEY 410 tons, 1452l. 1s.

BROOKWOOD: My remarks last week have drawn several letters from shareholders corroborating the statement made; and one correcting an error, that of the sales being monthly, and not two-monthly, as I had been led to understand. This correction does not improve the matter of complaint, but shows the ignorance which prevails amongst the shareholders as to the position of the mine, and its finances and returns. For assuredly a mine returning from 360l. to 400l. per month, should have accounts examined and passed often than once in 12 or 18 months. But as certain shareholders talk of adopting coercive measures to obtain regular periodical meetings, it is but right and just to call attention to the fact, that the directors have appointed a public accountant to investigate and assist in making-up such long-standing accounts, which may be necessary for the satisfaction of the shareholders as well as the management. For when two mines, such as Brookwood and Wheal Emma, are so near together, and under the same supervision, the greatest caution is required to establish perfect confidence. It is to be hoped, however, much the proceedings may savour of Pely Wood, that similar difficulties will not be encountered here.

EAST TREKERRY, the lode in the winze, sinking below the 40, continues to produce about 1 ton of ore per fm. There is no change in any other part of the mine. The 65 east is looking as promising as before noticed. The 40 north is assuming a very encouraging appearance.

PENN-AN-DREA UNITED continues to look well in each of the most productive places. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is still worth 100l. per fm. for the length carried; the full size of the lode is not yet ascertained, as they have seen no north wall. The 120 east is worth 20l. per fm.; and the same level west, 50l. Other places continue of the same value as last noticed, although there are several points presenting more favourable appearances for improvement.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS has been recently inspected by Captain Rogers, of Stray Park Mine, and his report is of the most encouraging character, especially inasmuch as he has no hesitation in recommending it as a legitimate undertaking; and its present depth presents equal, if not better, indications than many mines that have yielded large profits. He also draws special attention to a lode intersected by a cross-cut driven south, 15 fms. under the adit, but not yet opened upon. This lode in the adjoining mine made a rich course of ore, which was worked up to the boundary, and proved into this sett. And also to the south lode, which has been productive of copper ore in places at a shallow depth, which lode in the adjoining mine also proved highly remunerative, where a course of ore was met with which was taken away at 2s. 3d. in 11. The south lode has been sunk 9 fms. on the cross-cut, on the course of this lode, and consequently a few fathoms deeper will reach the point corresponding with that where the rich ore ground was taken away as described. The operations which are now being carried on will, in the course of a few weeks, command and develop these important places. The elvans and cross-courses which traverse this property are considered desiderata, and essential to the making of great courses of ore, as proved in the adjoining mines. It is cheering and interesting to find the opinions of eminent practical and experienced agents universally agree as to the value and prospects of this property.

A correspondent from the locality observes:—NEW SETON: No important change has taken place, and I consider present prices high. I cannot see a better chance for a good lode in the 60 cross-cut, than in the 60 cross-cut. They have not yet cut the lode in the 60 cross-cut at Crane, but have gone through the elvan, and it is expected that in 3 or 4 fms. more driving they will effect that object. All the other parts of the mine continue without any particular improvement.—EAST CARN BREA is much the same as for some time past, except the chance of cutting the north lode earlier in the 60 cross-cut.—At Union there is a good lode at the shaft, and it looks highly encouraging for the future.—NORTH TREKERRY has proved very buncy hitherto, and there is no dependence of the continuance of a good course of ore when they get it; but the lodes may prove more settled in depth. Stray Park is looking very well, but the ore ground in the 60 cross-cut, being between the same cross-courses. There has been no improvement in the mine lately; if any change, it is not for the better. The rich stopes in the south winze are not half so good as present as they were. In the sumptuous the men resumed operations on Wednesday night, and I hear that here, too, it is not so good, but, like other places, only temporary. The 110 fm. level west was reported to be worth 5 tons per fm., but the true value, as I have been informed, is 3 tons or 15l. per fm. It appears to me that the merits or demerits of a mine has nothing to do with market operations, shares being bought and sold for party purposes, independent of the richness or poverty of the mine.

WHEAL HARRIETTS: The lode in the 115 east is reported to have assumed a more promising appearance. The lode west from the winze is stated to be worth 80l. per fm., and the lode in the western stop of the same value. The copper lode at Alexander's shaft, with the adit and the 12 east, are valued together at 25l. per fm. The bunches of tin have hitherto been short, which will account for the great changes which have taken place recently in the price of shares.

ST. JUST UNITED: A partial examination of the copper lodes in the western part of the mine has taken place. The lode in the 40 west is composed of fine rocks of copper ore, with a large proportion of grey and native copper, and rich seams of tin; it is about 3 feet wide of a most encouraging character. The levels are full of good work for both copper and tin, fallen away from the back of the lode during the period the mine has been under water, which is now upwards of 25 years.—ST. JUST CONSOLS: The property which has attended the opening of St. Just United Mines has prompted Capt. John Cartwright to secure the grant of an extensive and neighbouring piece of ground, situate immediately northward, with the lodes running parallel with the latter productive mines, and which is about being laid before the public for their co-operation in the formation of a company for working the mine under the above name. The vast experience and practical ability which Capt. Cartwright has shown during the period of 60 years, as a tin miner especially, fully warrants the most implicit confidence in his judgment. This is evidenced in the development of St. Just United, without reference to the numerous other mines which have been successfully worked under his special supervision. The very locality and geological position of St. Just Consols, with the numerous lodes traversing the sett, and running parallel with some of the richest mines in the western part of the county, are advantages deserving the most earnest attention. If it be correct that a prospectus will be issued during the coming week early application should be made, for it is more than probable that the shares will be readily taken.—CARSTONTHORP: Reported to have improved, the lode in the shaft continuing to be of the same size and value, whilst other points of operation are represented to exhibit indications of early improvement.

GREAT LAKES MINES: This property has been recently reconstituted, and is now worked under the Limited Liability Act, and additional capital raised for the purpose of extending the operations in the opening of some valuable portions of the extensive sett. Although this measure has but lately been effected, the works have proceeded with vigour, and the great object likely to be accomplished before the period anticipated. The have commenced sinking the main engine-shaft below the 210, and in extending the 200, north of the Welsh shaft, they have a lode worth 4 tons of lead per fathom, which is equally rich in blende; a winze sinking behind the end has improved, and now producing 6 tons of lead per fathom. At Dumbell's, the lode sinking under the 50 is yielding 3 tons of lead and 6 tons of blende per fathom. The 50 south is worth 3 tons of lead, and the stopes in the back of the 45 are yielding 3 tons of lead and 8 tons of blende per fathom. The 110, from the main workings, is rapidly approaching the northern portion, where the lode is going down so valuable, and when completed will give 50 fms. of back, and open a new and rich mine altogether. The south portion of the mine is also looking well for copper. The lode in the 100 is large, and highly productive. The 120 level, 4 fms. below the 100, is yielding 4 tons of copper and 3 tons of lead. A winze sinking behind this is yielding 6 tons of copper and 1 ton of lead. The 165 has for some time been unproductive, but is now opening out a large and well-defined lode, which is expected to become highly productive. The 190 has also passed through a long run of barren ground, and after pursuing a small worthless vein, they have a lode 6 feet wide, yielding from 3 to 6 tons of copper per fathom. The 200, going south, is also opening out highly promising, being 15 feet wide, and for the entire width is valued at 100l. per fathom. The copper is coming in much earlier than anticipated, and is now met with by the levels extending towards it—viz., from the 145 to the 200, which ends are not up to the great copper slide by nearly 100 fathoms, and which the

upper levels did not reach until they had passed through the slide. Exclusive of these productive places, there are many points which are being directed towards some rich ore ground gone down, which are likely to be shortly laid open, and in all probability would have remained but for the measures recently adopted. JAMES LANE.

FROM MR. JAMES CROFTS:—The evanescent character of gold mining appears to be tolerably well illustrated by the report of the meeting last week of the VIGRA AND CLOUGH dividend mine, and the result is to be on all accounts most regretted. The writer was in possession as early as the beginning of January of an opinion that the yield of gold was falling, but he declined to publish what he at that date considered as a prediction only, and not absolute fact, to be safely dealt with as fact. It was stated, "Your old friend trembles when he recollects that the first annual meetings of many of these gold bubbles are coming on shortly. The secret of the failure of the bunch of ore in the vein is well kept, and the delay in an equal produce to formerly will be laid to the balls and machines." Such were the predictions, and now a glance at the list of the newly-established concerns shows premiums none gone up upon all; but, as it appears to the writer, prematurely. The Vigra and Clough having yielded large quantities of the precious metal, and it having been demonstrated that it exists more or less in other sets, is it not rather a question of the future mode of treating the quartz than of absolute failure? Several of the sets still in embryo, and now likely to remain so, are spoken of in highly favourable terms; but as it cannot be concealed that this new and expensive attempt to solve the gold question has received a stunning blow, the ardour of promoters will probably cool into more neglect or indifference, and, therefore, a resuscitation of the question depends more upon the Messrs. Mosheim, Hopkins, and Herdan, or other manipulators, than upon the representatives of the capitalists who have invested so freely and so largely in existing mines.

The income of the Prince of Wales from the Duchy of Cornwall sets about 45,000l. a year, and as this income has been accumulating since the year 1841, the sum at his disposal in 1862, accrued in 21 years, ex compound interest, may amount to 1,000,000l. sterling. There was in a popular weekly journal lately a discussion on this subject (apparently written with a political object), which treated the income as derived solely from tin mines, but as the Duchy properties comprise copper, lead, and other minerals, such as blende, mundle, and so forth, an income is derived from such properties also in the usual way of royalties. The *Times* estimates the accumulations at "half a million" only, but since the income is as nearly as possible a fixed one, the question is one of multiplication of 45 by 21. It may be interesting to the public at this particular juncture of time, when the Prince is about to begin housekeeping expenses on a large scale, to be correctly informed as to the state of His Royal Highnesses exchequer, and the preceding is believed to be the true one.

There is a very considerable *favor* on the part of the public for the acquisition of a portion of the 6000 shares in ILLGAX MINES, lately brought into notice in connection with Tincroft, and the result is, as might have been anticipated, a rise in the market value. A weekly Mining Circular adds some important information to that already known (which was not much) respecting this property. The writer puts these particulars forward as worthy of attentive perusal, not upon his own responsibility, but as the author, who, having been formerly the purser of Tincroft Mines, and, therefore, intimately acquainted with the district, is quite competent to give reliable details and opinions on the merits of the new adventure:—"Illgax Mines adjoin, and are in reality a part of, Tin Croft, Carn Brea, and Cook's Kitchen; and I am informed also adjoins the rich Dolcoath Mines. These four mines, on an outlay of 120,500l., have returned in dividends about 650,000l., and the present market price is 450,000l. Cross-courses, which cause the productiveness of the lodes in the above-named mines, run through the Illgax Mines, and will also have the same beneficial results on the lodes in that district. The Illgax Mines, and the Illgax Mines, I visited the mines on Saturday last, and was glad to find that the engine-house is up, and an engine being put therein, which will be ready to work in about three or four weeks. The shaft is already sunk to the 65 fm. level, and in the last working very rich yellow copper ore was sold. This is the Old Druid lode from which in Carn Brea some years ago they returned. I am informed, from 400 to 500 tons of rich copper ore monthly. Further to the south of this lode is another, which is considered the East Carn Brea lode, and a cross-cut will at once be commenced to intersect it at a depth of about 30 fms. from surface. The smiths and carpenters' shops, and the counting-house are all erected. There are many mines in this district which have sold recently at 25s. to 30s. each; some of them have sold recently at 25s. to 30s. each, and which have not got a quarter part the chances of success as the Illgax Mines. The Illgax Mines will be well to buy herein whilst the shares can be had at 25s. to 30s. each. The manager, Capt. Teague (who is also manager of Tincroft) will afford every information to those who may desire it. The mine is situate in the very centre of the richest tin and copper mines in the world."

The writer has been lately recommending investments in NORTH TREKERRY and SITHNEY CARNMEAL, both which shares have, in common with many others, undergone a serious depression. The former is paying about 11 per cent. in dividends, and is probably one of the best conducted copper mines in Cornwall; the remark having special reference to the accounts, every item of cost being regularly charged, and each item referred to, and in all other respects the management is considered first-rate. To account for a decline in their market value, it may be stated that now and then an advertiser appears at a lower price than has ruled of late, and the writer cannot do better than advise their being bought at, or under, 4l. per share, with thanks to the sellers at such prices. The SITHNEY CARNMEAL decline is more serious. The meeting is to be held to-day (the 19th), when there will probably be a call; but one of the contingencies upon which the value of the share rests is the cutting of an important lode, an event just taking place, and, therefore, a sudden rally in price may ensue. No better advice can be given to investors than to double their interests in both these mines, and fearlessly hold on for results which can scarcely fail to be favourable.

Who is to enlighten the public regarding the fall in WHEAL LUDCOTT, and whence springs the reaction from 23l. a share? The other extreme of this price was, for several years, when the mine was paying 20 per cent. dividends, and when, happily, no silver was a portion of its product. The last dividend was 10s. per share, and the next, it is said, will be 7s. 6d. to 10s., or annually 30s. to 40s. This appears to be a case, regarding the great depression, where some "echoes of truth" would be particularly acceptable, both to the holders of shares and to the mining world in general; but in their absence conjecture and surmise are busy with inference to "bear" and the falling off in the *spectu* of the produce of lead ore. Has the tacking of WHEAL WREY Consols to this mine any influence on the depression, or, in other words, is the latter paying its costs, or drawing a portion of them from Ludcott? The writer predicts the shares may go to 5l., or thereabouts, and that they will then be largely bought, and an advance result. In any case, irrespective of conjecture, it is not at all probable that they will long remain a declining share, for which it is obvious the space left is too circumscribed.

BELLING shares are bought up eagerly at advanced prices, but they are scarce. Out of 200 shares, 50 are said to be held in Yorkshire, by an adventurer, entirely as an investment. BRYN GWIG and LONG HARS shares are also high favourites. EAST CARADONS meeting was held on the 18th. No call. More buyers of the shares, and an advanced price indicates a good report. Very cheering news arrives from OXLEY TON. The 50 and 60 fm. levels are yielding much larger returns of ore than heretofore, the estimate being that the quantity raised this month will be double that of the previous month, and the quality richer, and since copper is now on the advance, and likely at once to recover half the late depression, a restoration of the price previous to the fall is almost a matter of certainty. The writer has perseveringly recommended these shares during the last 10 years, and the faith of a special report from the late Captain James Ople, which predicted its present success.

FROM MR. GEORGE BATTERS:—There has been a large amount of business transacted in Mining Shares during the week; but the tone of the market has been more subdued than for some time past. The heavy fall in the standard for copper ore was, doubtless, something to do with the quiet selling now prevailing business; the temporary lull is, however, productive of good serving as a corrective of the late advance, and times is to be deprecated. It is gratifying, however, to note the signs of a turn in the market for metals. A rise in the price of copper and tin is a certainty, and nothing would inspire such buoyancy and spirit into the share market. The reduction in the Bank rate of discount from 5 to 4 per cent., and the indications of continued ease in the Money Market, must also strengthen the favourable turn in the markets for metals and shares. There is nothing either in trade or speculation to warrant high rates for money; and in the face of the great recovery in the bullion and the large amounts in circulation from California, Australia, and New York, the present reduction may be looked upon as of a somewhat permanent character. There are shares which may with the greatest prudence now be picked up that have suffered in the temporary lull, and that have been made the special football of dealers whose special proclivities are, first, to sell that which they have not got, and then to frighten timid holders and buy back at a profit. To effect this object the most unscrupulous means are frequently used, and in too many instances with success. The tendency of the human mind is to sell when shares have fallen and to buy when shares have risen. A special opportunity is now afforded in EAST CARN BREA; shares can be bought at about 10l., and certainly the mine is a mine worth more than when selling for double the money. A small call of, say, 4s. will suffice at the meeting on Tuesday next to pay for the engine, and the fourth profits will be made. The middle lode at the 60 fathom level will produce 3 tons of ore per fm., and in a few days the new lode will be intersected in the 60 cross-cut. NORTH ROSKERS, by the persistence of "Bears," have been driven down in price, but have rallied from the lowest point, and are likely to rise. The lode in the winze sinking under the 174 is worth 90l. per fm.; the end in the 184, 70l.; No. 1 stopes, 40l.; No. 2 stopes, 25l.; in the winze under the 184 the lode is 4 feet wide, saving work, and of a promising character; Reeves's lode in the 140, 80l. per fm. NORTH CROFTS are firm, and although the shares are low the mine is rapidly working into a position of profits. The lode in the 170 west is worth 20l. per fm.; stopes, 15l. per fm. Improvements may be looked for in the 150, 160, and 170 east at an early date that would entirely change the position of this property. TIN CROFT: The sale of tin for the month is 40 tons, less a few pounds. The average sales are about 30 tons; but this increase of upwards of 25 per cent., and which is stated will be fully maintained, can even be increased fairly at pleasure, accounts for the steady absorption of the shares by county buyers wherever offered. There can be no question that for steady dividends and permanence, as well as for a market rise, there is no share in the market more desirable. EAST CARADONS, under the same management, and lately part of the same property, is an extensive sett, with good prospects, and is also attracting attention. The sale of ore from EAST CARADON MINE has produced some disappointment. Shares have declined about 20s. The mine never looked better. GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS MINE has been inspected by Capt. C. Thomas, and most favourably reported on. The chief dealings in shares in the week have been in NORTH ROSKERS—late this afternoon a rise of 20s. per share was established; in EAST CARN BREA, which have also risen 20s. to-day; in NORTH DOLCOATH, which have risen 10s.; TINCROFTS, in the week, 20s. EAST CARADONS have declined 20s.; SITHNEY and COOK'S KITCHEN, which were 25l., rose to 217l., and finally closed at a decline. The appearance of the market at the close was decidedly favourable.

FROM MR. EDWARD COOKE:—Dulness has prevailed in the market throughout the week, and in consequence of which prices have generally receded. The lowering of the Bank rate, however, may induce a better tone in the market in the coming week, and no doubt a reaction will take place. There have been exceptional cases during the past week in which a considerable amount of business has been done, and among the mines that have been favourably affected may be noticed TINCROFT, WHEAL SETON, CARADON UNITED, ILLGAX MINES, NORTH CROFT, GREAT FORTUNE, &c. The whole of these have improved in price. TINCROFTS have had a steady rise, and scarcely any reaction for the past two years, and I anticipate the same result in the adjoining property, ILLGAX MINES, the shares in which have been largely dealt in during the past week. In a district like this, the parties who invest and hold on their interest for a reasonable time, and pay a few calls in order to develop their property, are generally the greatest gainers in a pecuniary point of view. Many instances may be adduced to prove this. TINCROFT and COOK'S KITCHEN, which were 25l. per share, have invested in either of these mines about three years since would be worth at this moment more than 3000l. I shall continue to notice the progress

P.S.—Friday evening. The market closed firmer. A reaction has taken place in the price of LUPCOTTS.

improving. The shaft is 30 ft. level under Dolores. Six men have driven the end east from Cornubia engine-shaft 168 varas; the lode here is 3½ ft. wide, being a mixture of quartz, pyrites, and muncie. The end west has been driven 4½ varas; the lode is 2½ ft. wide and presents a rather promising appearance. San Alfonso deep adit has been driven a direct course east by lines towards the shaft a further distance of 3½ varas, by a cost of \$22 per vará; the ground is again very hard. All the machinery in the mine continues in the best of working condition. Preparations have been made for the sinking of a new eastern shaft, about 100 ft. from Cornubia, and it is decided to sink it perpendicularly as far as San Juan level, where it will be 100 ft. from the San Antonio Mine. Ellery's shaft has been sunk by six men 4½ varas, at \$14 per vará the lode, which is 20 inches wide for the above distance, has produced 7 cwt. of gold, and 100 lbs. of silver per fin. The branch alluded to in last report is still holding, and is expected to be seen for the first time. The ground continues favourable for sinking a new shaft, and the lode is 11½ varas, at \$8 per vará; the lode has not improved at this point; it is now 5 ft. 6 in. wide of black and sugar-spar, thickly impregnated with iron pyrites, and at times a little uroniferous.

hanging wall. A new western shaft in San Antonio Mine was commenced yesterday; it will prove an operation of great interest, inasmuch as the fine slope of the mountain to the east, all of which is virgin ground, will be effectively explored by its means. In San Antonio Mine the works are advancing satisfactorily; and, from the flattering prospects in the bottom of the shaft, we have every reason to hope that the vein will prove productive of large quantities of silver. The ore has been hitherto very richly obtained, and conducted with great regularity—123 tons of ore were reduced in the barrels. As the yield of the ore now being reduced is high, we can look forward to a good 16th conduit for the first week of Feb., when about 36 bars of silver will be ready to send to Guatemala—25 bars must go to the mint, and the remainder will be sent to England, together with the 16th conduit. Thus we may calculate the remittance will not be under the value of the last (about \$30,000).

I. VALUATION OF ALLOWANCES FOR NEXT FIFTEEN YEARS.

1. To widows and families.....	£34,781-815
2. To infirm adults and others.....	4,785-427
3. On death of children and adults.....	97-621
4. Marriage allowances to widows.....	532-000

Deduct, estimated value of..... £40,196-563
Allowances forfeited by widows on re-marrying 4,944-000 = £35,252-563

II. VALUATION OF ALLOWANCES AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF FIFTEEN YEARS.

1. To widows.....	£15,337-040
2. To infirm adults and others.....	1,742-000
3. Allowances at death.....	94-253 = £15,176-738

Total..... £50,429-201

Now, deducting 50,000*l.* from the 75,000*l.* unexpended, we have a surplus of 25,000*l.*, and the question arises—"What shall be done with it?" This is a question which calls for an answer, and must speedily have one, for so long as it remains unsolved the public will refuse to listen to any new appeals for aid from sufferers by accidents of a similar nature. Some of our friends in the North, we know, think it very unfair that other districts should lay claim to a share of this money, and contend that as it was contributed for the relief of distress in Northumberland it should remain locked up there until some fresh disaster in the northern coal field renders an appropriation of it necessary. But we must remind these rather selfish gentlemen that the sympathy excited by the dreadful catastrophe at New Hartley had no reference whatever to locality, it would have been equally strong, and the subscriptions equally handsome, if the accident had occurred in Wales, in Yorkshire, or any other of the coal-yielding districts of Great Britain. If, therefore, it be considered that 50,000*l.* is sufficient to provide for the widows and orphans at Hartley, we must ask that the remaining 25,000*l.* be so invested as to be available for the relief of sufferers by colliery disasters in any part of the country. This result may be effected by entrusting the money to a body like the Charity Commissioners, to whom parliamentary powers should be given, authorising them to distribute it, or the interest of it, in certain proportions, whenever and wherever in this country a colliery accident involving loss of life may occur. Or the coalowners, royalty owners, and pitmen of the three kingdoms may unite in promoting a bill in Parliament for the establishment of a general relief society, to which they all shall contribute, and the interest of this money (say) 1000*l.* a year, can be applied in aid of such a society's funds. We are not, however, wedded to any particular scheme. It occurs to us that plans similar to those we have roughly sketched out would prove satisfactory, but it is a question for the subscribers to settle, and we must leave it in their hands. We do, however, think that other districts should participate in the benefits of any sum of money that may accrue after the war of the Hartley sufferers have been provided for, whether that sum be 25,000*l.* or less, and that whatever is done with it should be done under the sanction and control of Parliament.

structions, I have this day forwarded by coach to Machynlleth, thence by rail, a box containing samples taken from different lodes—Nos. 1 and 2 St. David's, No. 2 St. James's, No. 1 St. John's; also two small pieces of quartz, containing visible gold to compare with St. James. I trust the quartz will turn out satisfactorily.

shaft for the last fortnight, in consequence of not having men sufficient to work it, the ground being hard. The lode in the 110 east is without change. The lode in the 80 east is worth 8*l*. per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back and bottom of this level is worth 14*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 70 is worth 7*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 50 is without change. The lode in the 40 is small, now worth 8*l*. per fathom. The lode in the 30 is worth 12*l*. per fathom. We have had an improvement in a tributers' pitch about 3 fathoms east of the engine-shaft, in bottom of the 50; it is a good lode,

and worth all 800. per fathom, and from present appearance likely to continue. No other change to notice.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—T. Uren, J. Berryman, Feb. 18: The following table shows the results of the trial of the engine-shaft to sink below the 50, by eight men, at 117. per fathom; the level is 18 inches wide, worth 200. per fm. This shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the level, and in about four weeks from this time we shall be down to the 60, where we expect to open some valuable ore ground. The 50 fm. level to drive east from Ellen's, by four men, at 40s. per fathom; the level produces stones of ore, but not to value. The 40 fm. level to drive east of cross-course, by four men, at 45s. per fathom; the level at present is unproductive. A cross-cut to drive south from Ellen's shaft in the 40, by two men, at 45s. per fathom; in this end we have not seen any shaft as yet. The 30 fm. level to drive east of cross-course, by two men, at 55s. per fathom; the level is 12 inches wide, of a promising appearance. Tribute: No. 1 pit, in back of the 50, west of Ellen's, set to four men, at 4s. in 17. No. 2, in back of same level, to four men, at 4s. in 17. No. 3, also in back of same level, east of Ellen's, to four men, at 7s. in 17. No. 4, in back of the 40, west of Ellen's, to four men, at 7s. in 17. No. 5, in back of the same level, to two men, at 13s. 4d. in 17. No. 6, in back of the 30, east of Ellen's, to two men, at 13s. 4d. in 17. No. 7, in back of the 40, east of cross-course, to two men, at 10s. in 17. Our new shaft is completed, and everything is in excellent working order.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—Edward Cartwright, Feb. 18: The new engine-shaft is sunk about 20 fms. There are six men driving south from Pool's level, towards the engine-shaft, at 50s. per fm. We are clearing up an adit shaft, on the north side, just over the present end. The masons are getting on fast with the engine-house, and the general work in the mine is progressing satisfactorily.

ROYALTON.—T. Parkyn, Feb. 19: Our prospects are of the same cheering character as when I wrote you last. We are still raising good work for tin.

SILVER MOUNTAIN.—C. Williams, Feb. 18: In the end of the western adit level the level is from 7 ft. to 8 ft. wide, composed of light blue clay-slate and small veins of spar, showing a little muddle in the joints, and making nice ore in cubes, coated with carbonate of lime. The level in the bottom of Blue shaft is of the same size and character as when last reported upon, being 14 ft. wide, composed of jack, slate, gossan, and silver-lead ore, yielding of the latter 3 tons per cubic fathom.

SILVER VEIN.—E. Barn, Feb. 19: We have no particular change to notice in any point of operation in the 90 driving the past week. The shaftmen are engaged casing, dividing, and bedding down the shaft from the 20 to the 30 fm. levels, which will be completed this week, when we shall be able to draw our stuff with the whim to the 30. We shall set the pit to cut, and the 30 north to drive, on Saturday. We sampled on Monday last (computed) 20 tons of silver and copper ore.

SMITH'S WOOD.—Wm. Hosking, Feb. 17: Our operations here are entirely confined to sinking the engine-shaft, with which, from the stiff nature of the ground, we can make but slow progress; the level, however, is increasing in size, and continues to yield rich stones of ore.

SOUTHERN CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Feb. 19: In the 50, west of Mayne's cross-cut, on No. 2 south level, the level is 1 foot wide, from which good stones of ore are being obtained, and the level promises improvement. In Doidge's cross-cut south, at the 60, west of ventilating shaft, the ground is easy for progress and congenial for mineral. In the 40, west of Stancombe's cross-cut, on the south part of the level, the level is from 2 to 3 feet wide, consisting of quartz, muddle, and a little ore of good quality. In the 40, east of Howe's cross-cut, on the north part of the level, the level is 2 feet wide, composed of muddle, capels, quartz, prisms, and ore—saving work. In the 40, west of John's cross-cut, on No. 2 south level, the level is small (6 inches wide), composed chiefly of quartz. In Gilbert's cross-cut north, at the 40, east of the eastern shaft, the ground continues easy for progress. In the 30, west of the engine-shaft, on the main part of the level, the level is 3 feet wide, consisting of quartz, muddle, gossan, and a little ore. In Stancombe's rise in the back of the 30, east of the eastern shaft, on the north part of the level, the level is 20 inches wide, and yields good stones of ore.

SOUTH CARADON WHEEL HOOPER.—W. C. Cook, Feb. 16: The ground in the 90 cross-cut north has been a little more favourable for progress in the past week.

SOUTH CRENVEY.—E. Chegwinn, Feb. 17: In the 124, driving west of flat-rod shaft, the level is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 111. per fm.; this end is now under the sump-winch, and shall put six men to rise in about four days from this time. In the 124, driving east of flat-rod shaft, the level is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, but not to value. In the 105, driving east of flat-rod shaft, the level is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth about 61. per fm. In the 105, driving west of flat-rod shaft, the level is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 61. 10s. per fm.; the level in this end is improved in the past week. Our tribute pitches are without change to notice.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, Feb. 17: In the 80, driving east, we have not taken down any level since last reported, consequently I cannot speak of any change in its character. The level in the 70, driving east, is 3 ft. wide, composed of a light clay-slate and carbonate of lime, producing saving work for lead, and is improving considerably in appearance. The level in the 60, driving east, is all the width of the level, composed of clay-slate, which is quite congenial for the production of lead ore, and an improvement is anticipated soon. The level in the 50, driving east, is 20 in. wide, composed of a nice clay-slate and carbonate of lime, from which we have in the past week broken good lumps of lead ore. I expect a further improvement. In the 40, east, driving south, we have not as yet seen any more level, but the ground at present appears to be getting more mineralised, and several small branches containing copper, sulphur, &c., have been met with. No level has been taken down in the 30, driving west of the air shaft, since last reported; the drainage is at present by the side of the level, and is very favourable ground for progress, and congenial for mineral. We shall take down the level in the next week, and winze sinking below the 20 west, and going down in whole ground, which is very congenial for the production of mineral, and has every appearance of opening out well. The level referred to in my previous reports, driving west below the pumping-wheel, is 15 in. wide, containing gossan, clay-slate, sulphur, and spots of lead ore—a very kind level so near the surface. There is no particular change to speak of in any other part of the mine. I beg to say that Mr. Murray was here on Wednesday last, and inspected the mine. He speaks highly of the ground, both east and west of the present workings.

SOUTH DOLLY CARTHAGEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 17: The men belonging in the flat-rod shaft have this week been employed cutting ground, putting in penthouse and plat solar at the 12, in order to be prepared for sinking under the level; they will commence sinking to-morrow. In the 12, east of shaft, the level is at present small, but likely to improve. The rise in back of the 70, and the winze sinking under the 50, are each on the cross-course, which we intend to hole for ventilation, &c. Our tribute pitches seem to be turning out tolerably well, and according to present prospects we shall sample more ore next than was sampled last time.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. Medlen, W. Tippet, Feb. 18: Saturday last being our monthly settling day, we went to give particulars of the same, also of the progress made in sinking the engine-shaft, which was set at our January settling to sink by nine or more men if required, 15 fathoms stent, at 131. per fathom. It has been sunk 5 fms. during the past month, which makes the present depth 7 fms. under the 45. In order to continue the same rapid progress, it will now be necessary to employ three extra labourers to assist in drawing the stuff. The 45 north, on east level, to drive by two men, 3 fathoms stent, at 31. 5s. per fathom; level 5 feet wide, chiefly composed of barytes and quartz, with occasional spots of lead ore, and altogether a very promising level. The 45 south, on west level, is suspended for the present, and a cross-cut being driven west from this end to the four men, at 20s. per fathom. As we are of opinion that a part of the level is heaved in this direction, we have set to work in former reports, we have two stopes working in back of this level, on west level, south of shaft. No. 1 set to stopes by six men for the month, at 20s. per fm.; level yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. No. 2 set to stopes for the month by six men, at 10s. per fathom; level yielding 12 cwt. per fathom. At the 45 north, the ventilation being bad, we are rising to meet a winze sinking in bottom of the 30; set to six men, at 21. 10s. per fathom. The level is 2 feet wide, and at present unproductive to value. The winze before referred to is sunk 2 fathoms under the 30; set to six men, at 21. 6s. per fathom. No. 3 winze in bottom of the 30, at the 45, in the back of the 45 end, in down 2 fms. the level has regularly improved in depth, being now worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, thus verifying the opinion expressed by Mr. Adam Murray, and ourselves, in former reports. This shoot of ore is quite distinct from the one which has hitherto produced our returns, and we believe we are now justified in expressing as our opinion that the 45 will be driven through a productive level for about 50 fms. in length. Nicholls's level in back of the 50, north of cross-cut, set to stopes by six men for the month, at 14s. 6d. per fathom; level yielding 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Taylor's shaft is suspended for the present, and the men employed in driving to prove some of the branches. At the 30 south, a cross-cut is being driven east to cut east of the level; set to four men, stented 2 fathoms, at 21. 8s. per fm. Cross's stopes, stopes of air shaft, in back of shallow level, set to stopes by four men for the month, at 20s. per fathom; level yielding 3½ ton per fathom. We sampled during the past month 80 tons of ore of the usual quality. The whole of our machinery and the mine throughout are in good working order.

SOUTH TRESAVEAN.—J. Pope, Feb. 11: At the adit west a great length of ground has been laid open on the course of the level, which is large, composed of a very fine gossan, with good stones of lead, and very rich for silver. The engine-shaft is now from 4 to 6 feet below the 20, driving south the level is 2 ft. wide, and is still disordered, and passed through a very fine looking level, varying in size from 2 to 10 ft. wide, producing bunches of lead, silver, and nickel; but at present being intersected by a cross-course. The ground is in a disordered state, and level rather small, but from the appearance of the stratum I have every reason to expect it will resume its usual size in a short distance, and prove a productive level. At the 10 a winze has been sunk, and communicated to the 20, which has produced good bunches of lead, silver, and nickel, with occasional stones of copper ore. One feature in this mine I beg to call your attention to, the stratum being very congenial for mineral, as will be the junction of granite and hills, and is traversed by cross-courses and elevations, above which most of the mines in Cornwall make rich deposits of mineral, and I have no doubt if properly worked of this making a productive mine. I will further remark, you have a never-failing stream of water, so that you can work to any reasonable depth without the aid of steam-power, and that only a small outlay will be required to bring the mine into a proper state of working.

SOUTH WHEEL TOLGUS.—Feb. 18: Youren's level: Michell's sumpmen are cutting plat in the 140. The ground in the 140 cross-cut south is moderately easy. In the 140 west the level is 18 in. wide, composed of peach, muddle, and spar. The level in the 130 west is 2 ft. wide, yielding 4½ tons of ore per fm. The level in the 130 east is 2 ft. wide, yielding 4½ tons of ore per fm. In the 120 fathom level east the level is 3 ft. wide, and yield 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The level in the 100 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, and good stones of ore—a promising level. In the 100 east the level is over 2 ft. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and flookan. The stopes in bottom of the 100 east yield 4 tons of ore per fathom. We have to-day sampled (computed) 262 tons of ore.

ST. DAVID'S (GOLD).—H. B. Parry, Feb. 17: I have to report our week's progress as follows:—Elizabeth Lode: Upon this level the men have driven 3 ft. it is still disordered, and at present shows no indications of change. Bwlechech Lode, No. 2: About 3 ft. only has been driven this week, and the quartz is the same as last reported, specimens of which were sent last week. Elizabeth Lode—New Adit: This is now a total distance of 27 ft., and the work done this week is 10 ft.; the rock is rather harder than last week. Prospecting: According to Mr. Brown's instructions, two men have been to-day at work at the outcrop of the hill, called Maude's Lode. The wagons and rails are to be on the ground on Wednesday.

ST. JUST.—J. N. Caribow, Feb. 18: It affords me very much pleasure this week to give you particulars respecting our 40, so anxiously looked for by many of our shareholders. You are aware that the water has been in for the 40 for the last three weeks, but owing to the level being laid we were unable to get into the end, which is about 115 fms. from the shaft; this, the engine-shaft, is sunk on Savell's level. The 40 is extended west on this level 17 fms.; a cross-cut is then driven south 30 fathoms, when it cuts the north lode, on which the level is extended 60 fms. west in granite,

where the intersection with killas is met; in this killas the level is extended 8 fms., lode varying in size from 1 to 3 ft., precisely similar in character to Levant and Botalack, where such splendid results have been obtained. I was both surprised and delighted to find the reports so fully confirmed, as I was enabled to break out of the end several rich stones of tin, grey copper ore, and native copper; a sample box I have sent on to the office in London. There is a capital lode of tin and copper holding down in the bottom of this level; this lode, I think, indeed, I only wish the directors and shareholders would come on to the mines to see for themselves. As the shaft is down to the 62, we shall be able to bring in the 50 and 60 (already extended a long way) under this ground, but we shall not be in a position to work the ground until we have more steam-power for drawing. The copper being found close on the junction of the killas and granite, I firmly believe we have a grand deposit both before and below us, and I shall have no hesitation in recommending the immediate erection of drawing-power, so as to make it available. I may also say that nearly all the ground in the back, and a great quantity in the bottom, of this level, between the cross-cut and the end, is worked away for tin; this lode will for our deeper levels. At the 30 shaft we shall have the skip to work shortly, when we shall be able to work some of our best tin ground, which, for want of drawing-power, we have hitherto been prevented from doing. At the East Duck we are discovering more tin ground in the 40, both east and west of shaft. The 30, east of the Red Dipper, is holed to a winze sunk by the old miners, in which report says there is a good lode of tin. The mine throughout is looking first-rate.

ST. IVES WHEEL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, Feb. 19: In Roderick's engine-shaft the level is 7 ft. wide, worth 121. per fathom. In the 20, east of Glester's shaft, the level is 9 ft. wide, worth 121. per fm. In the stopes in the bottom of the 20, east of Glester's shaft, the level is 7 ft. wide, worth 71. per fm. On the Carbons level, south of Charles Frederick's shaft, the level is 2 ft. wide, worth 201. per fathom. We are getting on with Charles Frederick's shaft as fast as possible. Tribute pitches make the same.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Feb. 19: In sinking the engine-shaft below the 144 fm. level, we find good stones of copper ore in the north part of the level. There is no improvement in the 144 fm. level driving east. In the 134 end driving east the level contains a little copper ore. The sump-winch, sinking below the 134, contains quite as much ore as for some time past, worth about 251. per fathom. The stopes, east and west of the winze are set on tribute, and the pitches now let employ 43 tributers. In Carr's shaft, sinking upon the new lode, it is a fine gossan, and improving in depth.

TREVENEN AND TREMENEHER.—J. Medlen, W. Tippet, Feb. 18: The level in the bottom of the flat-rod shaft is still worth 201. per fm. The stopes along east in this level is worth 101. per fm. The level in the 140, west end, is improved, and now worth 101. per fm. The stopes behind this end is worth 141. per fm. The new sump-shaft, sinking below the 130, is worth 251. per fm. The stopes in back of this level is worth 51. per fm. There is a large and kindly lode in the 120 end, which yields a little tin, just enough to pay for saving. No change in Tremeneher adit; this remark will apply to the tribute department.

TREWEATHA.—T. Foote, J. Scoble, Feb. 17: We have not yet commenced driving the 42, owing to a sudden influx of water in the 30 shaft; this water is coming from the old mine, as it has sunk 12 ft., and is still sinking. The water rose to 4 fms. below the 30, and has been in the 30, and we find the 30 filled 10 fms. from the end. We shall commence clearing the level again immediately, and hope to let the water down gradually. The level in the end is 3 ft. wide, with a leader of ore, yielding 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. The level in the three stopes in the back of the 30 produce as follows:—No. 1, 6 cwt., and Nos. 2 and 3, 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. The character of the ground being much changed, we anticipate a better price for future parcels. We have no doubt that on clearing the 30 end we shall let the water gradually down from the old mine, and we find there is a piece of whole ground, 45 fms. long, standing between the 30 end, south from the new engine-shaft, and the 50, the furthest end north from the old mine. The present productiveness of the 30 end and north, and the porous nature of the lode, we may fairly hope for its continuing productive for a considerable distance. We may have some difficulties to contend with in effecting the drainage of the old mine, but when it is accomplished we think the water will not be more, and as the dry season is approaching, that we shall be able to keep it well under control.

TRIMLEY HALL.—The ground in the cross-cut is looking very kindly indeed, and should we intersect the lode in this stratum, there is little doubt of its being productive for lead. We have about 3 fathoms to hole the shaft.

TYNNE HEAD.—C. Millican, Feb. 14: The level in the 48, east of engine-shaft, is from 6 to 8 in. wide, producing good stones of tin, saving work—a kindly lode. The level in the 38 west is 19 in. wide, of quartz, &c., producing a little tin—a kindly lode. The level in the 25 west is small, and letting out water—a favourable symptom. The level in the 15 west is 10 in. wide, a good branch of tin, and worth 101. per fathom. The level in the stopes above the 15 west is worth from 81. to 101. per fm. The level in the 20, east of flat-rod shaft, is split into two branches, each of which is producing a little tin; the ground is rather stiff for progress. Wheel Ann Lode: The level in the 30, east of whin-shaft, is 8 in. wide, producing stones of tin.

TYNNE HEAD.—C. Millican, Feb. 16: There is no change in the cross-cut. The rise into Sir John's vein is up 5 ft. above the roof of the level. The indications look well for ore when we reach the limestone.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, Feb. 17: The main lode in the 124 fm. level, south of great cross-course, is about 10 feet wide, composed of sulphate of barytes, carbonate of lime, copper, blende, and spots of lead ore, of a promising character; the ground is rather hard at present, and will retard progress towards the ore. The blende stopes in back of the 100, south of Field's, continues profitably productive. We shall stop some ground between adit shaft and Clyn's in the above level, where the lode is rich in blende ore. The 70, north of adit, on Derrick's level, is composed of spots of carbonate of lime, spots of barytes, and rich lead ore, worth 12 to 15 cwt. of the latter per fathom. The country about here is stringed with lead ore, and bids fair to turn out well. In the adit, south of Nant, the lode is at present small and ground hard. We have let ten pitches to twenty men, at tributes varying from 120s. to 140s. per ton of lead ore.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 17: In the 114, west of Grenville's shaft, the level is 3 feet wide, very promising, and producing good ore—tribute ground. The 114 east produces stones of good ore; level 2 feet wide. Other levels are nearly the same as last reported. In Grenville's shaft the principal part of the pitwork is fixed, and the engine is put to work on Saturday last; this will take off some part of the water, and ease Thomas's engine, which has been driven very fast this winter. We shall soon be in a good position to sink the sump shaft, and prove the lodes in depth.

WEST CONDERROW.—F. Gilbert, Feb. 19: We have completed the skip-road to the 50, where the shaftmen are now employed in cutting plat; as soon as this is completed we shall resume the sinking of Killivose shaft. The level in the 36, east of Purser's shaft, is still improving in size, being now about 20 in. wide, composed chiefly of peach and capel, with a very kindly appearance. There is no change worthy of notice in any other end since it is reported.

WEST CONDERROW.—F. Gilbert, Feb. 19: I am glad to say we are making good progress in the rise in the back of the 50 fm. level, east of south shaft, and we hope to hole to the winze this week, which will ventilate the 40 and 50 fm. levels, and lay open some ore ground that will be set on tribute. The winze in the bottom of the 40 east is down about 6½ fms.; the level is about 2 feet wide, producing a little ore, but as the shoot of ore in the 40 is found to be dipping east, it is very likely that the winze has gone through it, and I have no doubt the 50 end will meet with the same run of ore ground in 40 or 50 fms. further driving, which will greatly add to the value of this mine.

WEST FALCONSOLLS.—W. Woolcock, Feb. 19: Saturday last being our monthly settling day, we went to give particulars of the same, also of the progress made in sinking the engine-shaft, which was set to sink by four men, at 20s. per fathom, and is now sunk 2 fms. stent, at 41. 5s. per fathom; the level here for the last 6 ft. driven has very much improved, and is now producing good saving work for tin. To rise in the back of the 45, east of the same shaft, by four men, at 41. 5s. per fathom; the level is split by a horse of killas, the south part of which is about 1½ ft. wide, yielding 1 cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. The 30 end to drive east of the same shaft, by four men, at 41. 5s. per fathom; the level is 1 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, producing 1½ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. We have also set a pitch in the back of this level, a short distance from the end, at 10s. in 17. We set the water in for the night, and the level at the clacks of the bottom plungers will get to work again to-day. The sumpmen will then be engaged in fixing pulley-stands, putting up rods, and getting the angle-bobs in order, so as to get all necessary work done before we commence sinking below the 65 fm. level.

WEST POLMEAL.—R. Hancock, W. Roly, Feb. 19: The level in the 31 west is 2½ ft. wide, producing tin. In the east end of the same level the level is 2 ft. wide, producing tin at times. No. 3 level, in the east end, is 1 ft. wide, poor at present; about 10 fms. further driving will intersect the caunter level. We have not cut any lode in the north end of the level, and the ground is very easy for driving, producing branches, and is letting out a great deal of water.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. T. Richards, Feb. 16: There is no alteration in the part of the lode being carried in at 162, west of cross-cut, since last week. We have intersected and passed through a thin oblique branch 20 in. wide in the 162 east in the past week, the ground east of which is a little harder, but I believe this change will be only temporary. The part of the lode being cut into in No. 3 cross-cut, in the 162 east, contains capel, iron, quartz, muddle, and spots of yellow copper ore.

WEST TREVAUNY.—J. B. Osborn, Feb. 14: There is no alteration in our underground operations, in consequence of the absence of frequent breaks in the engine, and the men being idle with the water in, but I am glad to say that the engine is now in good working order, and from present appearances, the water will be in for Monday morning, so that the men will be enabled by that time to resume their respective places of labour.

WHEEL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Feb. 17: In the rise in back of the 100 the level is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore; in the same level, driving west of the cross-cut, the level is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and is promising for further improvement. The level in the 100 west is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; level 1 ft. wide. In the 90 west the level is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, and occasional stones of ore. The 80 west produces good ore, and is likely to improve; in the lode is 2 ft. wide. In the other levels there is no alteration to notice. In the western engine-shaft the ground continues favourable for sinking.

WHEEL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Feb. 19: Old Lode: The level in the engine-shaft sinking below the 50, under the adit, is 3 feet wide, consisting of spar, muddle, and good stones of copper ore. The level in the 10 west is 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and copper ore, all save a few work for copper and muddle. I may make the same remarks of the same lode in the 10, west of the winze, which is in course of sinking in the bottom of the adit level, and at 4 ft. in advance of the 10. Edward Lode: The level in the adit level east is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little ore, not to value. The level in Prout's rise and stopes, in the back of the 30 east, is 3 ft. wide, yielding ½ ton of copper ore per fm. In the 20, east of the level, the level is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fm.

WHEEL CREBOR.—Capt. Gifford, Feb. 18: The level in Cock's shaft is much the same as last reported, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 72 east the level is 2½ ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore, but not to value. In the winze in the bottom of the 60 east there is no alteration to report. We are making good progress in clearing the 54 fm. level in the old workings, west of the western cross-course. The tribute department is without altera- tion. All places in operation are progressing satisfactorily.

WHEEL EDWARDS.—G. Rowe, Feb. 14: Yesterday being our monthly settling day, the following tribute and outwork bargains were let:—The 92 west, to drive by six men, stent 2 fms., at 91. 10s. per fm.; the lode at this point is 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of yellow copper ore. The 81 west, to drive by four men, stent 1 fm., at 61. 10s.; the lode in this end is 4 ft. wide, worth 231. per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, by four men, stent the month, at 41. 5s. per fm.; the lode in this stopes is 5 ft. wide, worth from 101. to 121. per fm. The 61 west, to drive by two men, stent 1 fm., at 41. 10s. per fm.; the lode at this point is small, although good stones of ore have been met with during the past week. Garry's stopes in the back of the level, and in bottom of the 50, by six men, stent the month, at 31. 10s. per fm.; the lode here is worth in places from 151. to 251. per fm. Remy's cross-cut to drive south at the 50 east, by six men, stent the month, at 81. 15s. per fm. We have eleven tribute pitches working throughout the mine by 28 men, at an average tribute of 11s. in 17. All the filling and landing in the mine for two months, at 11 s. 10s. per month.

WHEEL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Feb. 14: The lode in the 120 west is beginning to get more sparry, with ore intermixed, which is indeed a favourable symptom, hence we are anticipating an improvement. The lode in the 110 is small. The lode in the 100 west is 15 in. wide, and producing some very good ore, and letting out water, consequently we think this will improve too. The lode in the 90 west will produce from 1 to 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 80 west will yield 1½ tons to the fathom. There is no particular change in the rise above the 80. All the other places are doing much the same as stated last week. We have to-day sampled a large pile of stuff; the samples you shall know in a day or two.

WHEEL GRYLIS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Feb. 19: Fisher's Lode: Annie's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 2 ft. below the 30; the level is worth 301. per fm. for length of shaft, 10 ft. In the end driving east, at the 30, the level is worth 31. per fm. At the 20, east of Gryll's shaft, the level is worth 61. per fm. In the 30 end, driving east of the flat-rod shaft, the level is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, prisms, and muddle, with occasional stones of tin. At this level west the level is worth 81. per fm. At the 30, east of the western shaft, the level is small and poor. At the 15, west of Kha's shaft, the level is 15 inches wide, and opening good tribute ground. Georgia Lode: The engine-shaft is down 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below the 10. In the end driving north, at the 10, the level is 8 feet wide, worth 601. per fm. In the back of this level, No. 1 stopes is worth 501. per fm., and No. 2 stopes 251. per fm. In the adit end driving south the level is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the stopes in the back of the 33 the level is worth 301. per fm. At the 25, north of the shaft, the level is 2 feet wide, producing stones of tin. In the stopes in the back of this level the level is worth 101. per fm.

WHEEL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Feb. 14: In sinking the engine-shaft and cutting trip-plat we are making fair progress. The level in the 130 end is small and unproductive. The level in the 115 end is 1 ft. wide, and is poor. The level in the stopes west from winze, below the 100, is worth for the 801. per fm. The level in the stopes east from western winze, is worth 801. per fm. Alexander's level, in the shaft, is worth 81. per fm. In the 12 east end the level is producing stones of ore. In the adit end east the level is worth 101. per fm. The stopes on Alexander's level is worth 81. per fm. The ground in the adit north cross-cut continues favourable for driving.

WHEEL KITTY (St. Agnes).—R. Pryor, sen., J. Nicholas, S. Davey, Feb. 14: Engine Shaft: The men in the 100 fm. level, east of this shaft, are driving south to cut the main part of the lode, which is heaved by the slide. The level in the 90 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth 81. per fm.; this end is nearing a good lode of tin, driven through in the level above. No. 1 rise, in back of the 72 fm. level, east of ditto, is worth 81. per fathom, and No. 2 ditto, in back of this level, 81. per fathom. Holcut's shaft: The caunter lode in the 65 cross-cut south is still worth 121. per fathom; the ground in this level has been a little harder this last week, which has caused us to increase the pace to eight men, that we may reach Pryor's lode as early as possible. Pryor's Lode: The level in the 54 fm. level, east of cross-cut, is worth 161. per fathom, and in this level west of ditto 111. per fathom. The level in the 44 fm. level, east of cross-cut, is at this time disordered by a slide, and not of much value. In this level, west of cross-cut, the level is worth 31. per fathom. The rise in back of this level is worth 101. per fathom, and is improving. No. 2 rise, in communication to the level above, and has given good ventilation. The level in the 34 fm. level, east of cross-cut, is worth 81. per fathom, and in this level west of ditto 101. per fathom, with a good appearance. The ground in the 24 cross-cut, driving towards Pryor's lode, is still improving. Our mine, on the whole, is still opening up very satisfactorily. We strongly recommend the sinking of a new shaft on Pryor's lode to be commenced at once, and seeing that this lode is all in whole ground to surface, there is every reason to believe that it will make some important discoveries when this shaft is completed to the rise in the back of the 44 fm. level, which has been allowed for the shaft since its commencement from the 54; a very considerable saving in the discharging of the stuff will be effected, and we have now nearly 170 fms. to put nearly all the stuff broken on Pryor's lode to shaft.

WHEEL LUDCOTT.—K. Knapp, Feb. 19: The sumpmen are still engaged in cutting a trip-plat at the 106 fm. level, at Willcock's shaft; the level in the shaft is the same as when last reported, worth 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 106 fathom level south it is 2 feet wide, and will produce 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the same level north it is 2½ feet wide, and will produce 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. Nothing has been done at either of those points since the last meeting, nor will there be until the pit is completed, which, with dividing and casing the shaft, fixing pent-house, &c., will require three or four weeks more in doing. The level in the 96 north, driving the 98 north, where the character of the ground is very much improved, but no level has since been taken down; we expect this will improve shortly. The stopes in the back of this level will produce, on an average, 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. The 96 south has passed through the hard ground, which was not very extensive, and the lode becoming fair, has greatly improved, and will now produce 15 cwt. of lead per fathom, and is likely to continue for some time to come; the price for driving it is 40s. per fm. The stopes in the back of this level will produce, on an average, 9 cwt. of lead per fm. In the back of the 84 north they will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fathom; and in the same level south they will produce 8 cwt. of lead per fathom. In the 84 north, they will produce 7 cwt. of lead per fathom, and in the 30 north 5 cwt. of lead per fathom. We are still raising silver, but not in such quantities as heretofore. The 94 has not yet produced anything to value. We have not intersected the western lode north of the great cross-course, and think we have several fathoms yet to drive before we reach it. We occasionally meet with lead in the cross-course, which we regard with favour.

Western Lode: The stopes in the back of the 60, south of No. 2 cross-course, will produce 4 cwt. of lead per fathom, and in the 50 they will produce 3½ cwt. of lead per fathom. The level in the 38 fm. level, south of the shaft, is large and promising, 5 cwt. of lead per fathom; the ground at this point is of a superior quality to the level will produce, on an average, 5 cwt. of lead per fathom; in the same level north the level will produce 5 cwt. of lead per fathom; this end is at present unproductive. We have resumed driving the 26 fm. level north, where the lode is a little improved. We have risen from the 26 to the 15 for a new level, in grey ground, and are now driving south of the rise; the lode here is 2 feet wide, very soft and easy for working, and will produce 3 cwt. of lead per fathom. North Mine: The pitwork being now completed to the 116 fm. level, we have resumed sinking the shaft under it, where the ground is very much improved. The level in the 106 fm. level south it is 2 feet wide, and will produce 5 cwt. of lead per fathom; the ground at this point is of a superior quality to the level above. The stopes in the back of this level will produce, on an average, 7 cwt. of lead per fathom. The level in the 84 fm. level, north of the shaft, is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. We have recently been directing some attention to the eastern ground, where we have an extent sufficient for two or three new mines, and have succeeded in finding two additional lodes, distant from each other about 70 fms. We have commenced an adit on each of these, and hope soon to be able to say something encouraging of their character and prospects.

WHEEL MARY ANN.—F. Glyme, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Feb. 19: Clym's shaft: Men are still making preparations to put down a new pitwork. The level in the cross-cut is driven east 4 fms. towards the lode. In the 170 fm. level, south the level is 3 feet wide, worth 71. per fathom. In the 160 north it is 2 feet wide, worth 61. per fm. In the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, the level is 3 feet wide, worth 51. per fathom. There is no change to notice in the 160 south, but hope soon to have an improvement here, as there is a quantity

of potash ground to a powder, and in a dry state mix well, sprinkle flowers of sulphur over the compound, mix with well and dry. For this compound they recommend the following proportions, per 100 lbs. powder:—20 lbs. nitrate of potash, and 10 lbs. chloride of potash to make the solution, 45 lbs. tan, 10 lbs. chloride of potash in powder to sprinkle in a dry state, and 10 lbs. flowers of sulphur. The quantity of chloride may be varied.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the number of fresh arrivals was 65 ships. There was no enquiry for coals generally, and a considerable business done at an advance of from 3d. to 6d. per ton in household and steam coals. Manufacturers' without alteration. Best house coal, 16s. to 17s.; seconds, 13s. to 14s. 6d.; Hartley's, 12s. 6d. to 14s.; manufacturers', 12s. to 14s. per ton. On Wednesday only 18 ships arrived. The tone of the market was quiet, last day's prices being firmly supported for all descriptions. On Friday, 21 fresh arrivals. First-class house coal was in demand, and advanced 3d. per ton; other sorts a dull sale, at last prices. Hartley's and manufacturers' without alteration. Hetton Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 17s. 3d. Hartlepool Wallsend, 15s. 9d.; Gosforth Wallsend, 13s. 3d.; Harton Wallsend, 13s. 3d.; Davison's West Hartley, 14s. 3d.; Lambert's West Hartley, 14s.; 46 cargoes unsold; 90 ships at sea.

CLEVELAND IRON DISTRICT.—In addition to the information published in last week's Journal, we have to state that eleven additional blast-furnaces are about to be erected on the banks of the Tees. Messrs. Samuelson and Co. having sold to Messrs. Elwin, Malcolm, and Co. their old furnaces, have purchased land on which to erect six large blast-furnaces, on the most modern system. The following is the state of the blast-furnaces of the district on Feb. 1, 1863:—

	In.	Out.	Total.
Elston-Bolckow and Vaughan	9	0	9
" Clay-lane Company	3	0	3
" Samuelson and Co.	3	0	3
Cargo Fleet—Jones, Dunning and Co.	2	0	2
" Cochrane and Co.	4	0	4
" Gilkes, Wilson, Pease and Co.	4	1	5
Middlebrook-Bolckow and Vaughan	2	1	3
" Hopkins and Co.	2	0	2
Port Clarence—Bell Brothers	5	0	5
Norton—Warner, Lucas, and Barret	3	0	3
Stockton—Holdsworth and Co.	3	0	3
Thornaby—W. Whitwell and Co.	2	1	3
Darlington—South Durham Company	2	1	3
Ferryhill—Morrison	3	0	3
Wilton Park-Bolckow and Vaughan	4	0	4
Stanhope—Weardale Iron Company	0	1	1
Towlaw—Weardale Iron Company	4	0	4
Consett—Derwent Iron Company	5	60	13
	56	20	76

This return shows the largest number of furnaces in blast ever recorded.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.—Great interest is taken in the income of the Prince of Wales from the Duchy of Cornwall, now that it has become the duty of Parliament to make a provision for the Prince; and the accounts of the Duchy for 1862 throw some light on the matter. According to the accounts, the income derived from the Duchy during last year by the Prince of Wales was £2,130,171, that being the amount of "payments made to the trustees and treasurer of His Royal Highness" for his use. The gross receipts for the year were £3,044,101, consisting of £3,044,101 for "rents and profits of courts;" £242,171 for produce of the royalties of coal mines in Somerset; £52,821 for royalties of dues and rents of mines and quarries in Cornwall; £50,171 for net receipts of wood sales; £1,216,171 for annuities from Consolidated Fund in lieu of "tin collage duties, post grants, and white rents;" and £792,171 for dividends and interest. There is a sum of £783,171 for expenses of management; £257,171 for superannuation allowances, donations, and charities, law charges, &c.; £462,171 for property tax, annuities in lieu of estates surrendered, &c.; and £15,499,171 for investments and outlay for the benefit of the estate (of which £1,171,171 is for the purchase of leasehold interest in the property at Berkhampstead, and expenses), making the total amount of deductions £2,821,171, which, taken from £3,044,101, the gross receipts, as already stated, leaves a balance of £34,929,171. The Council for the Duchy had also at their disposal a balance of £23,801,171 from the previous year, or a total net balance of £58,630,171; so that they were enabled to pay the above sum of £2,130,171, leaving a balance in their hands of £47,500,171.

We have received the following in reference to the report of the North British Australasian Company:—

"I have just received a notice of meeting of the above company for the 24th inst., accompanied by a report of the directors. This report condemns the proceedings of the manager in the colony, Mr. James Warwick Buckland. I ask the shareholders to suspend their judgment until the friends of a man 15,000 miles off can make a reply. I ask the shareholders to withhold their proxies until Mr. Buckland can be heard, as one who knows his honesty, his honour, and his integrity, and who sat at the same desk for ten years. The directors have not done their duty in allowing one year to elapse before holding their annual meeting, and now they endeavour to throw the consequence of their own actions upon the colonial manager. They notify on the 14th inst. that they closed their transfer books on the 9th inst., and will not open until March 3—just twenty-one days—which is seven days after the meeting now called, thus preventing the registry of transfers until their illegal meeting is over.—VERNON VENABLE: Feb. 20.

CALIFORNIA.—A letter from San Francisco, dated Dec. 31, says:—"The steamer Constitution, which leaves here to-morrow for Panama, carries \$1,487,362 91 c. in treasure; of which \$1,067,863 56 c. is for England, \$393,499 35 c. for New York, and \$26,000 for Panama. The total amount of treasure shipped from San Francisco in 1862, including the above, will be \$14,049,123 96 c., against \$40,676,758 40 c. in 1861, being an excess in 1862 over the export of 1861 of \$3,732,635 56 c. The treasure shipped from San Francisco is not all the produce of the mines of California. It includes silver and some gold from Washoe and gold from the mines of Oregon, Washington territory, and British Columbia, which, together, may be set down at \$1,500,000 for the year 1862.

For some months back the produce of Washoe has been estimated at a million of dollars per month. Putting the amount received, and exported, from Washoe in 1862 at, say, \$7,000,000, and from the gold mines of the other three countries at 2½ millions, and deducting both from the total export, would reduce the amount of Californian gold exported to \$35,549,123 96 c. Having no exact statistics, these estimates cannot be taken as correct. They are formed from the best information procurable, but they are arbitrary, notwithstanding.

The question of the decrease of the yield of the Californian mines is a disputed one. However the case may be as to decrease or increase, one fact is apparent—that is, the complete, almost universal, success that now attends quartz mining. This interest in its infancy was so hazardous, and so complete a failure in the hands of the first adventurers that it was shunned by the prudent as a sink of money which would give no return. It is now a favourite investment, for by improved treatment—the result of long practice—it has become the most flourishing business in the State. Formerly only very rich ore would pay. Now, poor ores are made to pay by improved management, better machinery, and new amalgamating processes. The secret of success is in making poor ore pay; and as the supply is, one may say, unlimited, quartz mining has become, and will continue, a permanent and productive interest in the country. [We shall publish a detailed paper "On Mining in California" in next week's Journal.]

MINING IN AUSTRALIA.—On Aug. 23, in the presence of Messrs. Martin, Fyfe, Alford, H. Martin, Frost, Mole, &c., the officers of the mine hoisted a flag displaying the name of "Yadnamutana." They marched up two and two, forming in an extended circle, when, after a short speech from the superintendent, Mr. Martin, "Success to the Yadnamutana Mines," was drunk in champagne with cheers; but the applause was doubted renewed when Mr. Alford drew the attention of the audience to the fact of the presence of Mr. Frost, the original discoverer of most of the mines in the Far North. Mr. Frost returned thanks for the compliment, and explained that his feelings were quite overpowered when he looked round upon those assembled, and thought back upon the scene two years ago, when he first showed that enormous mass of copper to Mr. Martin, and when he saw the extensive workings on what was then virgin ground.

NEW ZEALAND.—By letters just received we learn that the iron sailing ship *Chili*, belonging to Messrs. Seymour, Pease, & Co., of London, has arrived at Dunedin, New Zealand, after a remarkably quick passage from London, bringing three days later news than the regular mail. Had she taken the regular route via Cape Horn she would have carried six days later news than the mail via Cape Horn and Melbourne. The excellent success of the *Chili* is due to the discovery of inexhaustible gold fields at the source of the rivers Molyneux and Tuapeka, near the lakes Hawea and Wanaka, is something unprecedented; the incidents read like those of a fairy tale. Sixty ounces of gold, worth 240l. sterling, in nuggets the size of horse beans, were washed out by one party in one day, with no appliance beyond an old blanket, and four men in a few days procured 180 ozs., equal to 720l. A man named Fox, working by himself quietly, had collected over 300 ozs., worth 1200l., before he was rushed—that is, discovered by other gold-seekers. These new gold fields extend over an area of 1500 square miles, and seem to throw the surferous deposits of California, Australia, Columbia, and Nova Scotia completely in the shade.

LEEDS, FEB. 19.—In Mining Shares only a moderate amount of business has been transacted, and former quotations barely maintained. A meeting of the East Fylde Tin Mining Company was held at the Griffin Inn, Halifax, on Wednesday, which was well attended. The directors' report and balance-sheet were adopted unanimously, and directors elected. Mr. Clay, the secretary, brought before the notice of the meeting the advantage and desirability of purchasing the Blue Hills and Wheat Betsy mining settlements, including lease, steam-engine, plant, &c., for the sum of 700l., which was approved by the shareholders, and the directors were recommended to complete the purchase without delay, and to prosecute the working of the mine with vigour.—JAMES GLEDHILL AND CO.

LEEDS, FEB. 19.—During the past week there has not been much business done in the Mining Market; but quotations have been very firm. The Wheat Prudence Mine is progressing rapidly, having already sold nearly 100 tons of ore, and the returns are expected to increase to a very great extent as soon as the engine gets to work, which will be about the middle of March. The Cornhill Mine is likely to do exceedingly well, and a considerable advance may be looked for in the price of shares, as well as in Wheat Prudence.—EDWARD BROOK, Mining Broker, 5, Bank-street.

MOSELEY GREEN COAL AND COKE COMPANY.—A meeting for settling the list of contributors in this company was held yesterday before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn. Mr. Roxburgh (instructed by Messrs. Grevelle and Tucker) appeared for the official liquidator. Mr. Hutton, of Moorfields-street, attended to produce evidence in favour of 20 shares; Mr. Harrett, of Rock-house, Clindford, for 250 shares; and the Rev. Robert J. B. Henshaw, Lydenick Rectory, near Blandford, for 5 shares, all of whom the Commissioner gave leave to pay on payment of costs.

ANGLO-DANUBIAN STEAM NAVIGATION AND COLLIERY COMPANY (Limited).—Mr. Henry Williams, of Chiswell-street, Finsbury, has presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor praying for the winding-up of the company by the Court of Chancery. The petition is directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, on Feb. 27.

* With next week's Journal we shall give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET in order to publish a plan and description of the St. Just Mining District; the proposition of Mr. James Rae of the Greenwich Iron-Ship Building Yard for preventing accidents in collieries (illustrated); The Inventors' Institute (meeting); Processes of Mining in South America; Solid Drawn Iron and Steel Bars; Coal and Iron in France, and other papers necessarily omitted.

Now Ready, price 30s., with TITLE-PAGE and INDEX, the THIRTY-SECOND VOLUME of the MINING JOURNAL, for the year 1862.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

COPPER.		BRASS.		SILVER.	
Best selected	Per Ton.	Best selected	Per Ton.	Best selected	Per Ton.
Best selected	92 0 0	Best selected	9 0 0	Best selected	10 0 0
Tough cake	89 0 0	Wire	8 0 0	Wire	10 0 0
Tube	89 0 0	Tube	10 0 0	Tube	10 0 0
Burra Burra	95 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 0 0
Copper wire	0 1 0	Swedish, in kegs (hammered)	16 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (hammered)	16 0 0
ditto tubes	0 1 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	17 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	17 0 0
Sheeting & bolts per ton	96 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (hammered)	18 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (hammered)	18 0 0
Bottoms	101 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	19 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	19 0 0
Old (Exchange)	82 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (hammered)	20 0 0	Swedish, in kegs (hammered)	20 0 0
IRON.		QUICKSILVER		QUICKSILVER	
Best selected	6 10 0	Foreign	18 5 0	Foreign	18 5 0
ditto to arrive	6 5 0	To arrive	18 10 0	To arrive	18 10 0
Nail rods	7 0 0	In sheets	5 0 23 10 0	In sheets	5 0 23 10 0
" Stafford in London	7 10 0	English, blocks	115 0 0	English, blocks	115 0 0
Bars, ditto	7 5 0	ditto, Bars (in barrels)	116 0 0	ditto, Bars (in barrels)	116 0 0
Hoops, ditto	8 7 0	ditto, Refined	120 0 0	ditto, Refined	120 0 0
Sheet, single	3 5 0	ditto, Bessemer's, English	123 0 0	ditto, Bessemer's, English	123 0 0
Fig. No. 1, in Wales	3 10 0	ditto, Straits	121 0 0	ditto, Straits	121 0 0
Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0	TIN-PLATES.		TIN-PLATES.	
Bars, common, ditto	5 15 0	IX Charcoal, 1st qua. p. s.	1 8 0	IX Charcoal, 1st qua. p. s.	1 8 0
ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 10 0	IX Ditto 1st quality	1 14 0	IX Ditto 1st quality	1 14 0
ditto, railway, in Wales	5 12 0	IX Ditto 2d quality	1 4 6	IX Ditto 2d quality	1 4 6
ditto, Swed. in London	11 10 0	IX Ditto 3d quality	1 10 6	IX Ditto 3d quality	1 10 6
To arrive	11 15 0	IX Coke	1 3 0	IX Coke	1 3 0
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	2 14 0	IX Ditto	1 9 0	IX Ditto	1 9 0
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	2 8 0	Canada plates	12 10 0	Canada plates	12 10 0
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees	2 5 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.		In London; 20s. less at the works.	
Staffordshire Forge Fig.	—	Yellow Metal Sheathing, p. lb.	8 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing, p. lb.	8 0 0
Welsh Forge Fig.	—	Sheets	8 0 0	Sheets	8 0 0
English Pig	21 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs	6 13 6	Indian Charcoal Pigs	6 13 6
ditto sheet	21 15 0	In London	6 15 0	In London	6 15 0
ditto red lead	22 15 0				
ditto white	28 10 0				
ditto patent shot	23 0 0				
Spanish	20 5 0				

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—During the past week a fair amount of business has been transacted in metals, and generally speaking, a more healthy tone pervades the market. Shipments to America are on the increase, especially for bar-iron and tin-plates. The demand for the Continent is also getting more brisk. Accounts from the Indian markets are still somewhat discouraging to shippers; stocks there, however, are diminishing, which renders the future prospects of these markets less gloomy.

COPPER.—English, though somewhat less in demand, is still very firm at fixed rates, some of the smelters being too full of orders to take more at present, and in unmanufactured sellers ask 17. per ton advance on fixed price, which has in some instances been paid. Foreign is comparatively dearer than English, about 3l. or 4l. per ton. Burra Burra, 95l.; Kapunda, 96l.; Chili, 84l.; Spanish, 86l.

YELLOW METAL.—Brazier's sheets obtainable at 73d. to 8d., and sheathing at 84d.; demand anything but excessive.

IRON.—Railway bars are, perhaps, a shade easier—5l. 10s. to 5l. 12s. 6d. at the works. Merchant bars are less enquired for, and about 2s. 6d. per ton lower in price—5l. 12s. 6d. at the works, and 6l. 5s. f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire remains without noticeable alteration, demand good, and quotations firmly adhered to. In Swedish bars sellers are unable to maintain advanced quotations, notwithstanding the reduced condition of the stock—11l. 7s. 6d. to 11l. 10s. ordinary specifications, up to 12l. for fine. Scotch pigs, mixed numbers, have been barely equal to 64s. 3d. throughout the week, and the market closing 54s. 1½d.; shipping brands only in moderate request.

SPELTER.—The spelter market is exceedingly inactive, holders, however, are not disposed to accept below 18l. 5s., preferring to wait in expectation of enhanced rates.

ZINC.—Rather less enquired for, and price firm at 23l. 5s. **LEAD.**—English pig of ordinary soft quality has declined in price, sellers now quote 21l. to 21l. 5s. common, and 22l. 10s. to 22l. 15s. for WB. For manufactured the demand is very limited, and quotations unaltered.

TIN.—English in ordinary request at full rates. In foreign a large business is reported during the week. Fine Straits changed hands at 121l. cash, 122l. with prompt. Banca at 123l. cash, and sales on the other side as high as 73 l.; higher rates are pretty confidently anticipated before long.

TIN-PLATES.—In good demand, chiefly for America. The improvement in the raw material will tend to strengthen this market. Manufacturers quote IC coke 23s., charcoal 27s. 6d. to 28s.

STEEL.—Swedish keg and faggot steady at quotations.

NEW YORK, JAN. 30.—The dullness reported in our last was followed during the very first days of the New Year by a lively demand for speculation, which has been materially strengthened by the rise in the value of gold. Prices have gradually risen, but have not kept pace with the great advance in the foreign exchanges, and our quotations are much below the cost of importation. Under these circumstances, holders raise their pretensions every day, and this necessarily checks business, which otherwise would be very heavy. As usual at this season, the deliveries for consumption are small. Congress has thus far authorized the issue of 100 millions of dollars in paper, and is still occupied with additional financial measures, which, although the actual issue of legal tender notes may be more or less restricted, will still tend toward a further expansion in the currency. This begins to be generally understood, and, acting upon this opinion, the public at large show the same desire manifested last summer to invest their available capital in merchandise, which is at comparatively low prices, and less liable to violent fluctuations. Gold is quoted at 158½; Exchange on London, 174 per cent.; demand notes, 153½ per cent.

TIN.—The sales for the month have been about 16,000 slabs Straits, mostly from second hands, at from 40 c. to 45 c., which is to-day's quotations. A great part of the stock is still held by the original importers out of the market, and in the above sales the same parcels which were bought and resold from Sept. to Nov. were again turned over to new buyers. Of Banca, 1200 slabs were sold 10 days ago at 44½ c. to 45½ c., and a few small parcels since at 48 c. Of English, 15 tons sold at 42½ c. and 42½ c. The importation for the month are—47 tons English, and 3000 slabs Straits, direct from Penang. From the East India we hear of only one shipment of 800 slabs. We estimate the stock in first hands at 28,000 slabs Straits, 6500 Banca, and 90 tons English, equal to 2700 slabs—total, in Boston and New York, 37,200 slabs. The European markets show no changes during the last few weeks. The stocks in London are large; but it seems to become every month more apparent that the shipments from the East India are likely to fall off considerably both to Europe and America. With the exception of English tin, we do not look for any importations here for a long time to come.

SPELTER.—The sales, with but small transactions, from 7½ c. to 8½ c., which is to-day's price for both Silesian and Leigh. We have had an importation of 50 tons Silesian from London. There is no stock in first hands.

COPPER.—On the 24 of this month 1,000,000 lbs. were sold at 31 c., and the price advanced the following week to 33¼ c. for Baltimore, and 34 c. for Lake. Since then a steady business has been done both for consumption and investment, with sales during the last few days of 600,000 to 800,000 lbs., at the above rates. To-day's quotations are nominally 34½ c. for both kinds. The stocks in the hands of the Lake companies are reduced to 600,000 l., held by the Minnesota and Quincy, the other companies having sold out their entire receipts. Of the Baltimore companies, the largest (the Baltimore Copper Smelting Company) goes into liquidation, and has sold its stock. The Baltimore and Cuba and Bergen Port Companies had previously disposed of their January make, and have already sold for February and March delivery. The stocks in second hands are estimated at 2,750,000 lbs. Baltimore and Lake. The supply is unusually light, and the production of the country will be much curtailed by the discontinuation of the Baltimore Company, which has made in former years as much as 7,000,000 lbs. Whilst we have looked rather for importations of copper from Europe than expected shipments from here, the rise in exchange has been such that Lake copper can be shipped as a remittance to France, and one parcel of about 100,000 lbs. is going forward. For want of stocks the export can necessarily be but small.

LEAD.—Has risen from 9c. to 9½ c., at which latter figure 300 to 400 tons of English and Spanish have been sold during the last few days. Galena is quoted at 9½ c., with a very small stock. Of foreign the stocks in importers' hands are withheld from market, and the sales of the month, which we estimate at 3000 tons, have been parcels held on speculation, and re-sold several times. Manufacturers have scarcely bought 300 tons. The importations of the month amount to 3700 tons, and the stocks are estimated at 7800 tons. The shipments from the European ports during December have been small.

P.S.—TIN: Sales of 1000 slabs Straits, 45 c., and we quote 45½ c. and 46 c. **COPPER:** Sales of 400,000 lbs. Lake, at 34 c. and 34½ c.; Baltimore, 34 c. We quote 35 c.

NEW YORK, FEB. 4.—The demand is active for domestic coal, and the market is firm; sales from yard at 97 to 98 25 c. per ton. In foreign very little has been done; prices are unchanged.

BOSTON, FEB. 2.—Pictou and Sydney coal are quiet, and prices are nominal. In anthracite there have been steady retail sales at 99 per ton. Pig-iron is firm, with sales of Scotch, No. 1, at 440, four months. American is 336 to 338 per ton.

cash and four months. Bar-iron is selling in small lots at improved prices. Sheet-iron is held quite firm.

The Bank of England have reduced the rate of interest to 4 per cent., which will again make money easy; and there is, we understand, a fair prospect of an advance both in copper and tin; indeed, we cannot learn any real or legitimate cause for the sudden drop in the former metal about a fortnight ago, and which caused a species of panic in the MINING SHARE MARKET, from which it has scarcely recovered, though there is a fair amount of business doing, both for investment and speculation, in a few prominent mines, such as South Caradon, East Caradon, Wheel Seton, Cargill, Wheel Buller, North Harriett, North Roskear, North Downs, Wheel Ludcott, Wheel Grenville, Bryn Gwio, South Tolgus, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, Wheel Crebor, Wheel Uny, Marke Valley, Cook's Kitchen, Clifford Amalgamated, East Rosewarne, Great Wheel Vor, East Carn Brea, and a few others. Clifford Amalgamated, 20 to 21; at the meeting the accounts showed a debit balance of 380l. 12s. 8d.; the agents state there is a good mine in Clifford, but with the low standard for ore, the great increase of water, the heavy expense to contend with in United Mines, the falling off in returns of tin, and no sale of mundie, there was no profit made, though from the present prospects in Clifford, and the improvement in the shallow levels at Sampson's and Buzza's, they hope to do much better at the next account. Cargill, 45 to 46, ex dividend; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit on the quarter of 1348l. 8s. 2d., and a dividend of 17. 5s. per share (1145l.) was declared, leaving 981l. 6s. 3d. in hand. The report states the 100 fathom level is holed to Michell's shaft, and 2 fms. north from the shaft; the north and south lodes, after having been together for 45 fms., the whole length through a fine course of ore, now standing entire to the bottom of the 90 fm. level, have separated, and will now both be opened on south. The shaft is completed to the bottom of the 100; the lode is worth 2 tons per fathom; and in about 8 fms. deeper both lodes are expected to be in the shaft. As the 100 fm. level has so much improved in the 90, in produce and length of ore ground, the agents have every reason to expect the 110 fm. level will far exceed in value the level above, and altogether the prospects are good, though many shareholders expected a dividend of 2l. per share, and may be a little disappointed. West Seton, 270 to 280; at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit on two months' working of 2236l. 8s. 11d., and a dividend of 5l. per share (2000l.) was declared, leaving 1147l. 8s. 11d. in hand. The ores sold, and to be credited in the next account, amount to 5809l. 5s. 2d. The ends in the mine yield, in the aggregate, 13½ tons per fathom—copper and tin, 32½ per fathom; winzes, 21½ tons; stopes, 40 tons per fm. On the old north lode the 56 fm. level has been driven on the cross-course 50 fms., and supposed to be within 14 fms. of the lode. East Caradon shares have been quiet, and leave off 45 to 46; the 50 east, on the caunter lode, is worth 90l. per fm.; the 60 east, 20l. per fm.; the 70 east, 35l. per fm.; the 70 west, 60l. per fm.; the new lode, in the 60 east, 5l. per fm.; the 70 east, 35l. per fm.; the 70 west, 25l. per fm.; Fawcett's lode, in the 60 east, 5l. per fm. Alfred Consols, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Bryn Gwio, 32 to 34; Calvadack, 7½ to 7½; Caradon Consols, 19 to 21; Carn Camborne, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Condurrow, 90 to 95; Cook's Kitchen, 31 to 32. South Crofty shares have declined to 28, 30; the lode in the 100 fm. level, we hear, is not looking so well, but the 110 west has improved; at the meeting, on Monday, it is expected a call of 10s. per share will be made. Drake Walls, 2½ to 2½; East Agar, 11½ to 12½. East Basset shares have declined to 47, 49. East Carn Brea shares have declined to 9½, 10½. East Rosewarne, 3½ to 3½; East Russell, 4½ to 5; East Wheel Grenville, 48s. to 50s.; Gonmena, 2½ to 3.

Wheel Crebor shares have been largely dealt in, and leave off 17s. 6d. to 20s; the lode in the shaft continues worth 3 tons of copper per fm. for width of shaft. Great Retallack, 11s. to 13s.; the mine has again sampled 110 tons of blende and 1½ ton of silver ore. Bottle Hill, 8s. to 10s.; 5 tons of tin have just been sold at 64l. 10s. per ton, and arrangements are being made whereby a larger supply of water may be obtained for the stamps. South Caradon Wheel Hooper have been largely dealt in, and leave off 18s. to 20s.; the ground in the 90 cross-cut is more favourable for driving. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 16 to 18; Great South Tolgus, 6½ to 6½. Great Wheel Vor shares are in demand at 6½ to 7½. Great Fortune shares have advanced, and in demand at 38 to 34. Hingston Down, 2½ to 2½; Kelly Barr, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Marke Valley, 8½ to 8½; New Seton, 130 to 135; North Basset, 3½ to 3½. North Downs, 2½ to 3; we understand the lode in the 60 is worth 1 ton per fm. Wheel Harriett, 3½ to 4; the lode in the 115 end is 6 inches wide, not to value, but opening out, and an improvement expected. The western stope is worth 80l. per fm.; west of eastern winze, 80l. per fm. The mine has sampled 50 tons of copper ore, half of which yield a produce of 8½ per cent. North Robert, 18s. to 20s.; North Treskerby, 3½ to 4. Holmbush, 35s. to 40s., and in demand, owing to a discovery of silver ore having been made in driving on the cross-course; a sample which has been assayed by Messrs. Johnston produced 214 ounces per ton. Wheel Grenville, 5½ to 5½; at the meeting the accounts showed liabilities over assets of 13s. per share; the returns for the quarter were 1313l. 7s. 2d., and it is hoped they will be increased during the next quarter, as the mine is looking well, and ore daily expected in the 120. Pendean, 6 to 6½; Providence Mines, 42 to 44; South Caradon, 395 to 405; South Frances, 90 to 95; South Tolgus, 64 to 66; Stray Park, 38 to 39; Tamar Consols, 22s. 6d. to 25s. Tincroft shares have advanced to 16½, 17. Vale of Towy, 7s. to 9s.; West Caradon, 30 to 32; West Tolgus, 67 to 69; Wheel Basset, 67½ to 72½; Wheel Buller, 65 to 67½; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 4½ to 4½. Wheel Ludcott shares declined to 5½, sellers, and leave off 6 to 6½. Wheel Margaret, 37 to 39; Wheel Mary Ann, 16 to 17. Wheel Seton shares have again improved, and, after reaching 240, leave off 230 to 235. Wheel Trelawny, 17½ to 18½; Wheel Union, 5 to 5½; Wheel Uny, 6½ to 6½; Wheel Agar, 4 to 4½. North Roskear, 48 to 48½; in the winze below the 184, east of Pearce's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, saving work; in the 184 west it is not quite so large as in the winze, but very rich in ore, worth 70l. per fm.; No. 1 stope, 40l.; No. 2, 25l. The winze under the 174

the granite, further deposits of ore will be discovered. A suitable engine has been erected, and it is believed that the engine-shaft will be in fork by the end of March; in the meantime pitches will be set, and ore raised from the shallow levels. It is expected that sufficient returns will speedily be made to pay cost, with a prospect of very large future profits; and the water charges and general cost will be light. The management is under a London committee of the shareholders.

The Royal Belle Vue Hotel Company, of Aberystwith, with a capital of 30,000*l.*, in shares of 5*l.* each, has issued its prospectus during the past week. The company proposes to purchase the Royal Belle Vue Hotel, as well as the furniture, wines, horses, carriages, &c. The amount to be paid for the property is 15,000*l.*, of which 9000*l.* is to be paid-up shares. The esplanade, bathing facilities, and salubrity of Aberystwith, and the scenery which surrounds it, require no comment. It is remarked that the hotel companies already established pay dividends of 10 to 30 per cent., and it is confidently anticipated that this company will be equally successful.

On the Stock Exchange, a considerable amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Devon Great Consols, 540, 530, 540; East Carn Brea, 10*l.*, 10*l.*, 10*l.*; Marke Valley, 8*l.*, 8*l.*; Tamar, 1*l.*, 1*l.*; Tincroft, 16*l.*, 16*l.*, 17*l.*; Wheal Ludcott, 7*l.*, 6*l.*, 6*l.*; Wheal Seton, 237*l.*, 242*l.*, 247*l.*; 240, 270; East Caradon, 47, 46, 45, 46; Great Wheal Vor, 7, 6, 6; New Seton, 130, 135; North Downs, 2, 2; Margaret, 38; North Wheal Crofty, 4, 4; East Wheal Russell, 5. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Port Phillip, 1*l.*, 1*l.*, 1*l.*; Scotch Australian, 1*l.*; Yudanamutara, 3*l.*, 4, 3*l.*, 4; General, 21, 20, 20; Dun Mountain, 1, 1; Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1; Kapunda, 1, 1, 1; In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cape Copper, 3, 3, 3; Don Pedro North del Rey, 3, 3; Fortuna, 4, 4; Monte Aureo, 3, 3; Santa Barbara, 3, 3; St. John del Rey, 54, 54, 56; United Mexican, 6, 6, 5; Mariquita, 3, 3; Pontigbaud, 2, 2; Lusitanian, 1, 1.

The closing quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—British and American Exchange Bank, 8, 9, 9; British and Foreign Marine, 3, 3, 3; Cannock Hotel, 1, 1, 1; Anglo-Parisian Brewery, 1, 1; Oil Wells of Canada, 3, 3, 3; Bank of Wales, 1, 1; Empire Marine, 1, 1; Union Marine, 2, 3, 3; City of London Fire and Life, 5, 6, 6; City Discount, 1, 1; Joint-Stock Discount, 1, 1; St. James's Hotel, 1, 1; South Kensington Hotel, 1, 1; Petroleum Trading, 1, 1; and Royal Belle Vue Hotel, 1, 1, 1.

Vigra and Clogau shares closed to-day at 26, 28; East Clogau, 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to par; West Clogau, 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to par; St. David's, 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to par; Nova Scotia, 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to par; Dolfrwyg, 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to par; East Cambrian, par to 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to par; St. Cuthbert's, 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to par; and Anglo-Prussian, 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to par.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Stocks and shares in banks and mines have been dealt in daily since our last publication. Railways have been comparatively neglected, and in steam not much was done, except in Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building Company, which brought 57*l.* 15*s.* (50*l.* paid), and City of Dublin Steam Packet Company realised 114*l.* 5*s.* (100*l.* paid). The unfortunate victims who were allured by the grand eloquence of professedly patriotic stock and sharebrokers to invest their little all in the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited), and have not long ere this been driven to part with their dearly-bought interest in order to keep body and soul together, derived some consolation, thanks to the restoration of the postal subsidy, in a continuance of a lively demand for their shares at the advanced price of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (10*l.* paid). Bearing in mind that numbers of decayed waiters, porters, and policemen became interested in this company to the full amount of their hard-earned savings, we shall hail with generous pleasure any further improvement in the price of these shares. The energy of the directors, and the patience of the shareholders, richly deserve it, not being responsible for the unholiness of the means employed by the few who may have enriched themselves at the expense of the public, and the credit of the country. Mining shares enjoyed a marked preference over all other securities. Wicklow Copper shares, which declined last week in consequence of the uncertainty of the effect of their arrangement with the Hibernian Mining Company, recovered to 41*l.* 15*s.*; but sellers predominating, they leave off flat at 41*l.* 10*s.* (5*l.* paid). Carysfort shares rose to 22*s.*, and close, in demand, at 21*s.*. Connors shares were rather quiet, but firm, having changed hands at 21*s.*, *ex* new, and being in demand at 20*s.* 6*d.* *ex* new. Mining Company of Ireland shares were largely dealt in, at 19*l.* 15*s.* to 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (7*l.* paid), and continue in request. General Mining Company for Ireland shares are steady, at 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (4*l.* paid). In Carbery (Gurtavallig, county Cork) and Castleward shares (county Down) nothing was done.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 5101 tons of ore were sold, realising 20,477*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*. The particulars of sale were:—Average standard 120*l.* 2*s.*; average produce, 5*l.*; average price per ton, 4*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; quantity of fine copper, 287 tons 5 cwt. The following are the particulars:—
Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Ore copper.
Jan. 22..... 5926 £128 6 0 5*l.* 9 6 £79 11 6
29..... 3797 121 5 0 5*l.* 4 10 6 78 1 0
Feb. 5..... 3869 117 0 0 5*l.* 5 0 75 8 0
12..... 2940 113 10 0 5*l.* 6 0 74 6 0
19..... 5101 120 2 0 5*l.* 4 0 6 71 6 0
Compared with last week's sale the decline has been in the standard 2*l.* 10*s.* and in the price per ton of ore about 3*s.*. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the decline has been in the standard 8*l.* 4*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore 9*s.*

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1944 tons of ore were sold, realising 31,264*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 91*l.* 1*s.*; average produce, 20*l.*; average price per ton, 16*l.* 1*s.*; quantity of fine copper, 391 tons 13 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—
Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Ore copper.
Jan. 20..... 1855 £104 10 0 11 7 10 £86 10 0
Feb. 5..... 1925 91 15 0 11 13 8 81 10 0
17..... 1944 91 1 0 20*l.* 1 6 79 16 6
Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 1*l.* 15*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 7*s.*. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 7*l.* 15*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*. Of the 1944 tons sold on Tuesday, 340 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 11*l.*, and sold at an average standard of 97*l.* 14*s.*—9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton of ore; the remaining 1604 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 21*l.*, and sold at an average standard of 90*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*—17*l.* 11*s.* per ton of ore. There will be no sale on March 3.

At the Parys Mines meeting (Mr. H. B. Mitchell in the chair) the accounts for the twelve months ending September showed—Copper ore and precipitate sold, 29,676*l.* 12*s.*—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 21,553*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*; leaving profit, 8119*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*. The balance brought forward from last year was 5571*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; during the year 7000*l.* (35*l.* per share) was distributed as dividends; and 6739*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* carried to credit of next account. A dividend of 2000*l.* (10*l.* per share) was declared. It was resolved that a gratuity of one month's salary be presented to each of the resident agents on the mines. Messrs. John Taylor and Sons reported that the mine was now, in regard to the underground works, brought into very complete working order. The quantity of ore which they have sold during the past year had exceeded the produce of the preceding one by 500 tons, and their profits have amounted to 8119*l.* against 5943*l.*, and but for the low price of copper would have been a thousand pounds more.

At West Wheal Seton meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed:—Balance at last audit, 910*l.* 9*s.*; copper ore sold, 6315*l.* 4*s.*; arsenic and sundries, 14*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*—7240*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 4093*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*; leaving a credit balance, 3147*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*. The profit on the two months' working was 2260*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*. A dividend of 3000*l.* (5*l.* per share) was declared, and 1147*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* carried to the credit of next account. The amount of copper ore sold to come to credit of next account is 5809*l.*

At the West Caradon Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. A. Harris in the chair), the accounts for Sept. and Oct. showed a loss of 422*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*. The assets exceeded the liabilities by 403*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*. Details in another column.

At Creaghawase and Penkivel United Mines the accounts showed:—Balance last audit, 611*l.* 11*s.*; tin sold, 1543*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*; copper ore sold, 133*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; sundries, 26*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*—1784*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1731*l.* 19*s.*; leaving credit balance, 521*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

At Wheal Jane meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed a debit balance of 368*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*. The loss on the two months' working was 166*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*. Captains Giles and Bray reported upon the various points of operation. After the consideration of the purchasing of Kes Tremayne Mine and material from the late company, it was resolved that it be declined.

At Trungle Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Pinner in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1131*l.*. A call of 5*s.* per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Tolvaedden Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the four months ending Dec. showed:—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 2098*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*—Balance last audit, 300*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; calls received, 108*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; copper ore sold, 1364*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; leaving debit balance, 324*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*. A call of 5*s.* per share was made—1*s.* 1*d.* division of cost, and 3*s.* 11*d.* for the future prosecution of the mine. Captain

Francis Gundry reported that they are at present working twelve pitches on tribute, at 1*l.* 1*s.* 20*s.*, by 28 men. They consider their prospects are of a highly encouraging nature. They have 192 men employed.

At the Cudra Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for five months ending Dec. exhibited a debit balance of 102*l.* 4*s.*. A call of 5*s.* per share was made. The report of the agents was considered to be highly satisfactory, and to hold out strong hopes of a cessation of calls at no very distant date.

At Wheal Norris meeting, on February 12, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1469*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*. A call of 5*s.* per share was made.

At the Camborne Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 156*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*. A call of 5*s.* per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 200*l.* 5*s.*

At Wheal Unity Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1302*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*. A call of 4*s.* per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 181*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*. The opinion of an independent agent is to be taken as to the advisability of reducing the operations at the Old Mine.

At South Carn Brea Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 2673*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*. A call of 5*s.* per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 855*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*. Capt. G. G. and Southey state that—“Our prospects were never so good as at present, and we find the lode to the east of the new shaft of more value than in any other part; we shall now increase our returns of tin, and have every confidence to believe, in future, that we shall make the mine pay. We sold on Saturday last 5 tons 17 cwt. 1 q. 15 lb. of black tin, at 60*l.* 15*s.* per ton=356*l.* 11*s.*”

At the River Tamar Copper Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. A. Smeed, F.R.S., in the chair), an adjournment took place to enable the directors to submit some definite arrangement for the future development of the property. Details will be found in another column.

At Clifford Amalgamated Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Wm. Williams in the chair), the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed a debit balance of 380*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*. Details will be found in another column.

At the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. W. Cater in the chair), the directors' report was received and adopted. A resolution was passed authorising the directors to engage the services of Mr. A. Trengon to inspect the property, and to call a special meeting to decide as to the future. Details in another column.

At the English and Australian Copper Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Routh in the chair), the accounts showed a profit upon the year's operations of 2150*l.*. The reserve fund amounted to 11,187*l.*. Details in another column.

At the Leeswood Cannel and Gas Coal Company meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a net profit of 2320*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*. The sales of Cannel coal, 9040 tons, had produced 5012*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*. A dividend of 1*s.* per share was declared; 160*l.* appropriated to the commencement of a reserve fund; and 160*l.* presented to the directors, for their past services. The report stated—“The workings of the colliery, from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, show a profit of 2320*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, after deducting expenses of every kind incurred in working and selling the Cannel coal from the shallow pits on the outcrop. Very considerable progress has been made since the formation of the company in the sinking of the large 12 ft. downcast shaft in the deep of the properties, as well as the upcast or ventilating pit, both of which are now within 65 yds. of the Cannel. This pair of pits, it is expected, will be completed by July 1, at latest, and will give a very important area of Cannel. Within two months of the time the Cannel has been won at this point the yield of coal will be largely increased; and before the next winter demand sets in the directors anticipate that the mine will produce at least 200 tons per day, and consequently that at this time next year they will be in a position to declare a very considerably larger dividend than the present one. The large winding engine has been completed within the last six weeks, and is now at work. A new seam of very excellent house coal (about 2 ft. 6 in. thick) has been passed through in both the new shafts, and can be worked to great advantage by means of the upcast pit, without additional outlay of any kind. This adds largely to the value of the property, and further important discoveries may be expected as the sinkings are proceeded with, which will be duly reported.”

At the East Indian Iron Company tenth annual meeting, on Wednesday, the report stated that Mr. Maylor still pursued his operations at Bepore in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process, and had made such progress as to give sanguine hopes of ultimate success. Samples of steel had been sent to the heads of the Government departments, the railway companies, &c., at Madras and Bombay to be tested. Reports of a satisfactory character had been received, and further intelligence was expected by the coming mails. From the information given to the proprietors, it is evident that steel of excellent quality can be produced, and the directors, by their Chairman, Mr. R. W. Crawford, suggested the advisability of issuing shares at their disposal—about 3000, at a moderate figure, to provide the capital requisite for continuing the operations, which proposal appeared to meet the approval of the shareholders present. Messrs. R. W. Crawford and James Walker were desired to continue their services as directors. Messrs. Arthur Hall and R. Remington were also requested to act as auditors, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and his colleagues for the attention devoted to the interests of the concern.

At the Copiapo Railway Company meeting yesterday (Mr. Spencer Dickson in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending June showed—Traffic receipts, 6586*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, against 4303*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; profit, consequently, being 1283*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*. Messrs. Labouchere and Holland were re-elected directors, and Mr. J. D. Fletcher was elected in the place of Mr. Naylor, resigned. The report was very satisfactory.

ANGLO-PRUSSIAN MINING COMPANY.—The share list closes on Feb. 25. The price has been firm all the week at 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

COTTON PLANTATION COMPANY OF NATAL (Limited).—We are informed that the shares in this successful undertaking will be allotted next week.

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Sharedealing in this office is limited to special mining, and companies whose pretensions have been personally investigated, and to the dividend-paying mines ordinarily dealt with on the London market, and for the latter purpose arrangements have been made for the earliest information from the great mining districts. There can be little doubt that in dealing with well-established, dividend-paying mines, investors, without any greater risk than accrues from purchase of railway or house property, receive a much larger regular profit than from any other species of investment, free from all trouble, and paid in the most convenient form for those who have limited incomes—viz., every two or three months; while those who enter into new undertakings, as progressive mines, have the knowledge that nothing which is not bona fide, and has stood the test of thorough examination, is submitted to them. It cannot, of course, be expected that where the profits are so enormous that these latter investments should be entirely free from risk. All that can be done is to ascertain the respectability of the management, and the value of the prospects. This done, no speculations are likely to be so valuable as those in mining operations; it being no uncommon occurrence for shares to rise in value 200 and 300 per cent. in a few months.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER. Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE TO BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING, AND OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

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Frongoch.....	55	£13 1 0	Panther Lead Co.
ditto.....	53	12 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
East Darren.....	75	16 8 0	Mitchell & Son.
Cwm Erdd.....	25	16 10 0	Trefry's Trustees.
ditto.....	30	15 18 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Bedford United.....	50	14 1 6	Panther Co.
Carn United.....	14	12 6 0	ditto

BLACK TIN.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Gariyri.....	6 1 0 18	£62 10 0	£378 12 6—Chyndour.
Great Wh. Vor.....	27 3 0 3	1868 5 0	—
So. Carn Brea.....	5 17 1 18	60 15 0	356 11 0—

COPPER ORES.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1.....	65	£19 5 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
2.....	65	19 6 0	ditto
3.....	65	19 1 0	Co. of Copper Miners.
4.....	65	18 19 9	ditto
5.....	64	19 3 3	ditto
6.....	64	19 4 9	ditto
7.....	69	18 7 6	Evans & McBryde.
8.....	69	18 7 6	ditto

COPPER ORES.			
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre.....	68	13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	£10 0 0
ditto.....	54	13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	10 0 0
ditto.....	53	20 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	16 5 0
ditto.....	51	20	15 15 0
ditto.....	47	20 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	15 17 0
ditto.....	107	13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	10 0 0
ditto.....	104	13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	10 0 0
ditto.....	82	13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	10 0 0
ditto.....	70	13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	10 0 0
ditto.....	49	23 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>	18 0 0
ditto.....	52	34 <i>l.</i> 27 <i>s.</i>	27 5 0
ditto.....	13	67 <i>l.</i> 53 <i>s.</i>	53 0 0
ditto.....	11	69	53 1 6
Ookpit.....	47	34 <i>l.</i> 27 <i>s.</i>	27 17 0
ditto.....	45	34 <i>l.</i> 27 <i>s.</i>	27 15 0
ditto.....	44	34	27 2 6
ditto.....	47	36 <i>l.</i> 29 <i>s.</i>	29 14 6
ditto.....	42	36	28 15 6
ditto.....	45	28 <i>l.</i> 22 <i>s.</i>	22 10 6
ditto.....	29	32	26 2 6
Wheal Maria.....	27	35 <i>l.</i> 31 <i>s.</i>	31 6 0
ditto.....	9	35	28 2 0
ditto.....	1	31	27 0 0
Chill.....	57	25 <i>l.</i> 20 <i>s.</i>	20 5 6
ditto.....	56	25 <i>l.</i> 20 <i>s.</i>	20 4 0
ditto.....	55	25 <i>l.</i> 20 <i>s.</i>	20 2 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.			
Cobre.....	761	£10,933 3 0	Berehaven..... 95 £883 10 0
Ookpit.....	299	8,128 1 6	Great Northern..... 193 1630 9 0
Wheal Maria.....	37	1,135 0 0	South Australia..... 88 1127 1 6
Chill.....	222	4,531 1 6	African..... 24 36 0 0
Knockmahon.....	210	1,864 15 0	London Slag..... 24 36 0 0
Victor Emanuel.....	96	498 8 0	London..... 121 21 0 0
Genoa.....	18	186 6 0	Precipitate..... 4 67 <i>l.</i> 50 0 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.			
Copper Miners' Company.....	178 <i>l.</i>	£3902 17 6	
Freeman and Co.....	79 <i>l.</i>	1643 15 6	
P. Grenfell and Sons.....	269 5 6	4418 17 4	
Sims, Williams, and Co.....	182	5402 19 6	
Vivian and Sons.....	501	5402 19 6	
Williams, Foster, and Co.....	330 5 6	3630 7 10	
British and Foreign Copper Company.....	124	3443 7 0	
Mason and Elkington.....	57	1155 13 6	
Bankart and Sons.....	76	1803 10 0	
Jennings and Co.....	27	845 2 0	
Neath Copper Company.....	118 <i>l.</i>	969 6 4	

ST. JUST CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN THE PARISH OF ST. JUST, NEAR PENZANCE, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1862.
Capital £6000, in 6000 shares of £1 each. Deposit on application 5s., and 5s. on allotment. No further call to be made for twelve months.

DIRECTORS.
EDWARD W. BURLS, Esq., the Villa, Edith.
HENRY L. PHILLIPS, Esq., 8, London-street, Fenchurch-street, London.
DAVID GRIMMETT, Esq., 2, King's-row, Walworth, London.
JOHN WARD, Esq., (firm of Ward Brothers), 56, Bartholomew-close, and Islington, London.
WILLIAM C. PAUL, Esq., 56, Queen's-road, Raywater, London.

BANKERS—Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London; Batten, Carne, and Marrack, Penzance, Cornwall.
MANAGING AGENT—Capt. John Carthew.
PURSER—Mr. William Angwin.
AUDITOR—Charles Warwick, Esq., 25, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Carthew.
OFFICES—GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

This company is established for purchasing and working the extensive and valuable tin mines called the St. Just Consols, in the parish of St. Just, near Penzance, Cornwall, and situated in a district which is one of the most productive in the county, and has become distinguished by the rich returns and profitable results of mining operations carried on within it. The undermentioned mines, which are producing immense quantities of tin ore, and continue paying large dividends to the shareholders, are immediately adjoining and contiguous to the one under notice.

Names of mines working, paying dividends.	Shares.	Amount paid per share.	Original outlay.	Dividends paid per share.	Total amount of dividends.	Present market value.
Levant Mine.	160	£ 2 10 0	£ 400 0 0	£101 0 0	£174,500 0 0	£16,000 0 0
Botallack Mine.	200	£ 1 5 0	£ 300 0 0	£ 45 0 0	£1,150 0 0	£50,000 0 0
Wheal Owles.	80	70 0 0	5,600 0 0	310 13 0	24,852 0 0	26,000 0 0
Boscawen Mine.	240	20 10 0	4,820 0 0	36 10 0	8,760 0 0	14,400 0 0
Spearhead Moor.	280	31 17 9	7,168 0 0	9 15 0	2,730 0 0	12,650 0 0
Total			£36,338 0 0		£202,052 0 0	£119,050 0 0

The above five mines, on an outlay of £36,338 on the present working, have already paid back in dividends to the shareholders £202,052, and the market value stands at £119,050.

As the before-mentioned mines stand prominent in the Dividend-paying List, it may not be out of place to state also that Botallack Mine has given back to the shareholders in its former workings upwards of £250,000; Boscawen Mine upwards of £25,000, and again resumed working by a new company; Wheal Cuning upwards of £25,000; Boscawen Mine upwards of £15,000; and Spearhead Consols, for an outlay of £1250 upwards of £10,000; thus making a total sum five mines have paid back in dividends to shareholders of £34,000.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Names of mines working.	Shs.	Outlay.	Market value.	Geological position.
Pendennis Consols.	5000	£19,250 0 0	£50,000 0 0	Granite, slate, and greenstone.
Boscawen Downs.	1248	8,424 0 0	13,104 0 0	Granite.
Balteswidden	1624	19,082 0 0	19,488 0 0	Granite.
Boswedden	123	3,936 0 0	3,936 0 0	Granite, slate, and greenstone.
Boscon	160	1,040 0 0	1,680 0 0	Granite.
St. Just United	10000	10,000 0 0	21,000 0 0	Granite, slate, and greenstone.
Total		£62,222 0 0	£89,208 0 0	

The sets are very extensive on the course of the lodes, and have been granted to the proprietors at the very moderate royalty of 1-24th dues for the term of 21 years, and on the usual mining conditions. All rich tin lodes, as well as cross-courses (or guides) pass through this mineral ground. Ten of these lodes have been wrought on, and so far as they have been opened, have proved very productive, and will, at deeper levels, prove rich and more lasting in their downward courses. This, in fact, has actually been the result in every mine in the district.

The geological position of this extensive and valuable mining property cannot be surpassed in the county. It is in beautiful strata, quite congenial for producing tin in the granite, precisely of the same characters Botallack, Levant, Boscawen, Balteswidden, and other mines in the district.

These mines lie immediately adjacent to the rich Botallack, Levant, and other mines, all making large dividends, and producing tin in the granite. All these mines exist under such geological parallels, that it is almost impossible to overlook the fact that they cannot fall under good management to become highly profitable; so much so, that in a long catalogue of all the surrounding mines not one but has proved a most excellent investment for capital.

There is an immense field of tin ground, containing ten lodes, in the grant. These have been partially worked to about 24 fms. deep; affording evidence that there remains an unlimited supply below, which may be worked to extraordinary profits under the favourable circumstances of the prevailing high prices of tin, low prices of mining materials, and the access of ample water-power.

There can be no doubt that this property is actually teeming with certain and abundant mineral wealth, as it is the decided opinion of persons competent to speak on this mine, that when it shall have been set to work, the profit that will accrue therefrom will place it in a position second to none in the district for the outlay.

The directors, after an unusually rigid enquiry and careful inspection of these mines, have the greatest confidence in bringing this property before the public, and they feel assisted, by established facts, that a more promising and advantageous investment, and one more free from any speculative feature, has never before been offered to the public.

The capital of the company will consist of £6000 in 6000 shares of £1 each. Deposit 5s. per share on application, and 5s. per share on allotment. No calls to be made until the annual meeting. The conditions of purchase of this valuable mining property are 2500 fully paid-up shares, no cash being required, thus proving the vendor's confidence in the success of this undertaking; although he has been working the property for a very considerable time at his sole expense.

The company having been registered, with limited liability, no shareholder can, under any circumstances whatever, be made responsible for a greater amount than in that of the shares to which he subscribes.

There are no special Articles of Association; Table A, under the Companies Act, 1862, having been adopted in its entirety, except clause 37, which has been altered so as to ensure the attendance of a sufficient number of shareholders to enable business to be transacted at the meetings of the company.

To insure subscribers from any loss which often ensues when a sufficient number of shares are not applied for, the directors bind themselves to return the whole of the deposit money, unless at least one-half of the shares are subscribed for.

A considerable portion of the capital has been already subscribed, and the directors will proceed to allot the shares as soon as they deem the requisite number applied for.

It is unnecessary to enter into further particulars in the prospectus; it is the annexed reports of mining engineers and practical agents of the highest standing in the district, who have inspected these mines, will sufficiently corroborate the statements herewith submitted.

Some fine specimens of the tin ores from the various lodes may be seen at the offices. Prospectuses, plans, forms of application for shares, and any other information may be obtained of the secretary at the offices of the company.

REPORTS.

Marazion, Nov. 24, 1862.—Herewith is pleased to receive report of the above-named mines. These mines are situated about three miles north of the Lizard, Cornwall, and extend westward under the sea to an unlimited extent, and eastward from the sea 600 fms. The set is very extensive, and contains a great number of well known strong tin lodes, which have been very productive in the adjoining mines. In the granite the channel of ground is similar to the mines to the north, Wheal Owles, Botallack, Levant, and Pendennis Consols; these mines at the present time are making very good profits, and producing large quantities of first-rate tin, which is near to the St. Just parish several of these lodes have produced tin near the surface; in one of these lodes have been proved more than a few feet below. I consider this set to be in a good situation, and a first-rate run of tin lodes that are likely to produce large quantities of tin for a number of years to come. I have just made a trial on two of these lodes; one about 16 fms. below the surface, and here I find a good run of tin ore discovered; on the other lode I find the shaft only sunk about 2 fms. from surface, lod 3 ft. wide, worth all of £15 per fm. for the length of shaft. The principal point is to get the stamps at once, and then this mine will at once pay cost, and at the same time be a improving the other lodes, and in a few months send tin to market. I would recommend a 30-ft. wheel, as there is sufficient water-power, and at the same time be getting the floors ready for the dressing of tin, &c. In conclusion, I beg to say in taking a general view, therefore, of this mine, and looking at the position and the number of lodes, together with the congenial character of the country, there can be little doubt but that a small outlay will place this mine in a very profitable position. **PETER FLOYD.**

Report of Capt. CARTEW who was formerly the principal officer of the Bolivar Mining Association, Venezuela, South America; managing agent of Balteswidden, Parkenoweth; Pendennis Consols, Boscawen; Spearhead Consols, Carnyorth; and now St. Just United.

St. Just, near Penzance.—These valuable mines, which you have so fortunately secured, are situated in the parish of St. Just, about three miles north of the Lizard, and seven miles from Penzance, in the county of Cornwall. The set is very extensive, being upwards of a mile in length on the course of the lodes, and 400 fms. wide, and traversed by ten well-defined and known rich tin lodes, bearing north by west and south by east in the granite, besides a good number of counter lodes, with various branches and veins of tin running from one lode to another, and so far as they have been opened have proved very productive, and will no doubt at deeper levels prove richer and lasting in their downward courses, which has been the case of every mine in this district. The deep adit level has been extended a great number of fathoms on one lode in excellent tin ground. There is a shaft now sinking on another lode in a good course of tin, 2 ft. wide, and only 4 fms. from surface. The geological position of this valuable mining property cannot be surpassed in the county; it is situated in beautiful strata, quite congenial for producing tin in the granite. One great recommendation is, there will be no steam-engine wanted for drawing the water for years to come; as there are ample backs to work, and water passing through the set, which will be available for draining the mines, as well as for stamping all the tinstuff. I consider that within 12 months after operations have fairly begun on the mines, two water-wheels erected, and dressing-floors laid out, the company will be in a position to return tin, and be paying regular dividends. Having been a managing agent, at home and abroad, now upwards of 44 years, I feel proud in recommending these mines to your notice, and I can with confidence say, for a small amount of capital required, there is nothing like them again; and looking at the set throughout, and daily considering every point connected with it, I cannot come to any other conclusion than that you possess a most valuable mining property.

JOHN CARTEW.

Report of Capt. RICHARD WEARNE, formerly of Wheal Powl, now at St. Just United.—**St. Just United.**—In handing you my report of the St. Just Consols Tin Mines beg to say I have been in the set of the same three times, and have taken particular notice of the different lodes throughout. One great recommendation in favour of this property is that all the lodes are running parallel with the rich tin-bearing lodes in St. Just United, Wheal Owles, Botallack, Levant, Boscawen, and Pendennis Consols, and precisely the same channel of tin ground. The lodes are large, and not one of them have yet been worked below the sea level. I consider you have a valuable mining property, as a quan-

ty of rich tinstuff is now being raised, only a few feet deep. My advice to you would be to get a water-wheel erected immediately, and stamp your tinstuff now raising; you can return a good quantity monthly, as you have a deal of good tin ground laid open, and you can break a good deal of tin only 20 ft. below surface. I do not hesitate in saying no other mine in this parish can do the same; besides, the lodes are near the cliff. Also, your miners have recently discovered a rich tin lode in the north part of your set. They have commenced sinking a shaft 8 ft. long; the lode is 2 ft. wide, only 24 ft. from surface, with rich stones of tin. I consider this lode is worth upwards of £10 per fm. On the whole; the mines are very valuable, and I feel great pleasure in recommending this property as most bona fide, and I shall take an interest in the same, as I believe it cannot be equalled in Cornwall for the outlay, and it will not be long before it will be paying good dividends.

Report of the St. Just Consols Mine, Parish of St. Just, Cornwall, by GEORGE HENWOOD, Esq., F.G.S.

Nov. 18, 1862.—These mines are situated on the southern part of this highly favoured mining district; in this parish are some of the richest of the Cornish tin mines, without exception it may be pronounced the richest mineral depositary for its extent to be found in Cornwall. The following mines being all within a few fathoms of or adjoining each other:—Boscawen Downs on the North, with Pendennis Consols, Levant, Botallack, Spearhead Moor, Spearhead Consols, Carnyorth, Wheal Owles, Boscawen, and Balteswidden, all of which have paid enormous dividends, and have proved deep and lasting mines. More recently the St. Just United Mines, in close proximity to St. Just Consols set, have been re-worked with most signal success, the present price of tin being highly remunerative, and the tin of St. Just being generally of the best quality. The strata are granitic and porphyritic in close neighbourhood of the lodes, or clay-slate, therefore admirably situated for metallic veins, especially tin lodes, several of which are known to exist, and are to be readily traced in the cliffs. The St. Just United Mines have the advantage of proof positive that tin ore in large quantities is easily and cheaply procurable, skilled mining labour abundant, a ready market close at hand, and above all, at very moderate dues—viz. 1-24th, with a lease for 21 years. Having known the district, as well as the set, from my boyhood, I can unhesitatingly say a more promising piece of ground is not to be found in West Cornwall, and I confidently advise vigorous measures for its development, and I think your capital ample for the purpose, and wish you the success no doubt you will early achieve.

THE EAST CAMBRIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), MERIONETHSHIRE.

Capital, £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each.
Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 5s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. M. SMITH, M.P., K.H., F.R.S.
J. HOPGOOD, Esq.
F. LASCELLES, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. MONEY.
MILES C. SETON, Esq.
CORNELIUS WALFORD Esq.
Lieut.-Col. WRAIGUE.
BROKERS—Sir Robert W. Carden and Son, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

This mine is bounded by the Prince of Wales and Cambrian, whose respective shares, with £2 15s. and £1 paid, sell for £26 and £1 15s.

T. A. Readwin, Esq., F.G.S., mentioned this mine before the British Association at Cambridge, and a deputation of directors, after a personal visit, have expressed entire confidence in its prospects. Assays produce from 4 dwts. (at surface) to 8 oz. of gold per ton. The debris of the levels being washed yields visible gold. The vendors are so satisfied with its prospects, that they have left the arrangements for payment to the absolute discretion of the directors.

Prospectuses, reports, and application forms for shares may be had of the brokers or secretary, S. TAYLOR, Esq., 27, Bucklersbury.

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TO MINING SPECULATORS.

A great deal of money may be made by speculating in mines, but the greatest caution is necessary. No one is so capable of guiding others in such transactions as an old and experienced speculator.

Such a one, then, is the writer of the letters in the *Mining Journal*, who writes under the signature of "A Cautious Man." His great experience during the last sixteen years will be of invaluable service to any speculator who may employ him as his broker.

Address, Mr. HALSE, mining broker, 2, Copthall Chambers, Throgmorton-street, London. Bankers: The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

2, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, and Stock Exchange, Jan. 14, 1863.

SIR,—My attention has been called to an advertisement in your Journal, headed "A Cautious Man," and referring to a "Mr." Halse, inviting speculators in mines to employ him as their broker.

I being the only person of that name who is a member of the Stock Exchange, and a sworn broker, the confusion of identity arising from the similarity of surname has caused considerable trouble to my friends, and annoyance to myself.

I may observe that it is contrary to the rules of the Stock Exchange for its members to advertise their business, and it is contrary to my custom to proffer advice for the guidance of speculators.

May I, therefore, as an act of justice, and as a favour, be allowed to state in your columns that I am in no way connected with that advertisement, or its author.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, **JOHN HALSE.**

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Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly read on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

MALFUNCTIONING CAST-IRON.—Can any of your readers inform me if there is a process in existence for making cast-iron malleable? and, if so, where is it carried on, and what process of annealing does it undergo? What is the tenacity of such iron, and what its toughness compared with other metals?—A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

THE CASHTERIDES.—I carefully searched your last week's Journal for a refutation of your remarks on the Ancient British Tin Trade, published the previous week, and had hoped that Dr. Smith would have proved that Cornwall is justly entitled to maintain the honour which has so long been accorded to it of having supplied the ancient world with tin. So large a number of your readers are opposed to your views on the subject, which are generally considered heretical, though, perhaps, not easily answerable, that I trust the question will not be allowed to drop. It has been asserted in Convocation that to discuss the merits of Bishop Colenso's invaluable work will but secure its greater circulation; but I think that, whenever statements opposed to received notions are put forth they should be refuted, for otherwise the uneducated with the facts might accept error as truth. I have read Dr. Smith's book, and think there is but little difficulty in concluding whether his views or yours should be taken as correct.—CUMRIAN.

HOW TO DRESS BLEND.—I perceive by last week's Journal that one of your correspondents is desirous of obtaining information as to the mode of dressing black-jack. Having had experience for the last 20 years in dressing zinc ores, &c., on the best and most improved systems, I may, perhaps, be able to serve him in this, and shall have great pleasure in affording him information thereon.—Z. D.: Feb. 18.

LANFAIR MINING COMPANY.—Will you be so kind as to enquire, through the medium of your excellent Journal, when the holders of shares in the Lanfair Mining Company may expect a division of the assets? It is over four months since Messrs. John Taylor and Sons purchased the machinery, &c., at auction, for 750l., and on Nov. 21, 1862, Treffry's trustees purchased the 83 tons of ore for 2374l. 15s. 6d. As the ore has been paid for two months since, it is time the shareholders received each their quota of the balance.—A HOLDER OF SHARES.

WENTNOR MINING COMPANY.—A meeting of this company is announced to be held on Monday next, to consider the project of purchasing the Greston and Butler's Field Mines. I give no opinion as to the propriety of this step, but as such matters are generally got up to serve speculating purposes, the shareholders of the Wentnor would do well to attend to their interests on the day in question, and manfully oppose any increase, at all events, in the expense of the town and local agency, both being already high enough for a company with tenfold the capital.—FIDELITY.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—In the report of the meeting, in last week's Journal, Dr. Beattie is represented to have said that in about a month a final settlement could be made. What the committee hope is that in about that time a final disposition of the materials can be effected: of course, it will be some time before the company can be effectually wound-up.

TO MINING SPECULATORS, BOTH YOUNG AND OLD.—I have read with much interest the numerous letters of "A Cautious Man," and am surprised to find in his answer to "A Careful Man" that he should suppose any reader of your valuable Journal could for a moment suppose he did anything in a somnambulist state. The system he recommends appears to me anything but what legitimate mining is intended for, and must, of necessity, exclude all country speculators, unless they employ a broker, and one like the "Cautious Man," who, I suppose, has his requirements of "thought, judgment, and caution" to carry out his plan. One passage in his letter requires explanation; he says, "I hope my readers understand that I mean free of commission." Does he mean to imply that he is willing to do business for people without a commission or profit? If he does he must be a mining benefactor indeed. What I consider legitimate mining is, that an investor has two things to consider—first, the district; and, secondly, the management. If he is satisfied both are good, let him invest a reasonable amount in the concern, and not be affected by market operations, holding on his shares for dividends.—N. ALLESTREE.

SHARE-DEALING.—I have been a subscriber to the Journal for some years, and wish you to state the opinion of a disinterested person (myself), that I consider the "Cautious Man" has done an immense deal of good by his letters; but it is also my firm opinion that there is a conspiracy against him among the envious brokers, as I see that every share he recommends goes down in price directly.—J. S.

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares: neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

By the other great powers of Europe, and their train of miniature monarchies, each and all more or less dependent on the stern and coercive administration of law for the maintenance of every gradation of power, from imperial to ducal, it must be considered strangely paradoxical that a free race of men—a people like that which has achieved for Great Britain a position glorious in political and social elevation above all other nations of the earth, should in the most unshackled, the direct, and positive exercise of democratic right, distinguish itself as the firmest, most uncompromising, most generous, and enthusiastic supporter of the dignity and privileges of the Crown. Men opposed diametrically to each other in politics; sectaries of religious belief, zealous in faith, notably crabbed and intolerant upon the various doctrinal points; men the jealous competitors in professional, commercial, and industrial interests, forget their differences, and uniting heart and hand consecrate their best sympathies to loyalty towards their sovereign: and thus, prejudices and jarring passions lulled, the nation not only elaborates with earnest liberality the regal state, but identifies itself devotedly and profoundly with the domestic happiness of the QUEEN, and that Royal Family indoctrinated and disciplined by her eminent virtues, and the maternal care they inspired into a moral excellence, which is pointed to as an example for prince and peasant, and will give to the history of this country its brightest pages. Such is the popular fervour and unanimity invoked by the approaching nuptials of the PRINCE OF WALES and the fair and gentle daughter of Denmark. The settlement voted by the country for the children of its regal hope is not an exaction by the governing power, but a voluntary tribute of the governed, and one worthy of its intelligence; for while its sterling value will adequately represent its wealth, and sustain the Royal status of the Heir to the Crown and his Consort, it will prudently stop short of a profuseness which might tempt even the most experienced, not to say the

rendered by those who promote, organise, and direct this great branch of British industrial enterprise: and without arraigning the apathy, hitherto, of the higher powers in recognising, by the conferring of well-merited honours and rewards, the leaders of this great community, by whose intelligence, aided by stoutly inured thews and sinews, over THIRTY MILLIONS STERLING worth of mineral product is annually cast into the scale of England's prosperity; the remark may be permitted, that were any other country—Imperial France for instance—to be so fortunate in the realisation of such benefits, proud distinctions, in the shape of titles, decorations, and Government pensions, would not fail to ennoble and sustain those who devoted their lives to, and grew grey in, the prosecution of the most laborious and most valuable productive and reproductive industry of the country.

The MINING JOURNAL can justly and truthfully claim to be, *de facto*, the first and principal organiser and centraliser of the mineral enterprise of Great Britain. More than a quarter of a century past the system of "adventure," by which at this present time such a vast amount of labour is profitably directed, was not understood. It boots not now to tell what prejudices had to be encountered, what jealous interests appeased, what errors corrected, what provident truths had to be dinned into unwilling ears. However in the end, as it will ever be, those truths prevailed, and the cause of justice and sound policy triumphed. For effecting such public good the approbation of our fellow-men in general, and, in particular, the confidence of the community we immediately represent, constitute our only wished-for recompense. Such it is our highest ambition to retain, and beyond this, being totally independent of speculative events, our judgment upon the merits of others who have long acted as our enlightened and untiring *aides* in the Herculean task of correcting abuses and promoting the great principles upon which alone mining can be utilised for the benefit of "One and All," may claim the virtue of being, maturely considered, deliberate and unbiased.

Circumstances already referred to, as mainly auxiliary to the maintenance of the dignity of His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, give no visionary right to the acknowledged and independent organ of the mining interest to suggest, if not claim, for that interest some gracious mark of Royal notice on the auspicious occasion of the PRINCE's marriage, always remembering, independent of other national considerations, how closely allied are the material interests of His Royal Highness with the prosperity of the Duchy of Cornwall, the most ancient and most valuable site of mineral exploitations in the kingdom.

It would not be difficult to select from such men as ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S. (the indefatigable compiler of Mining Statistics), JOHN TAYLOR, JOSEPH YELLOLY WATSON, F.G.S., WARINGTON SMYTH, CHARLES FOX, WILLIAM JORY HENWOOD, and others, those whom it would be well and wise to honour. Of the first-named gentleman, as an utilitarian of great mineralogical knowledge, and of scientific talents of a high order, the claim to distinction is indisputable. The second possesses European celebrity as a mine owner, mine manager, and enterprising promoter of such labour in this country; while Mr. J. Y. WATSON, by the exercise of strong mental powers, and scrupulous honesty of purpose, has achieved for himself an independent position, unvaryingly illustrated by kind feeling and gentlemanly courtesy. Here his literary labours, to which we especially refer, in defining for public information a sound and safe basis for mining investment, may be alluded to. His Nineteenth Annual Review of the Progress of Mining is before the public—a work of undoubted accuracy in detail, and of general merit as a medium of reference and a truthful expositor. But it is now noticed by us more in proof of the great length of time the author has devoted his energies to British Mining, of which he deservedly ranks as one of its most eminent advocates. Mr. WARINGTON SMYTH is well and favourably known in connection with Mining Education, while the other gentlemen whose names occur to us at the moment are prominently engaged in general mining, and practically connected with the principal mineral districts of these islands. In mooted this subject a sense of justice is the sole impulse which guides our pen.

When members of the commercial and manufacturing communities have been selected for "acts of grace" at the hands of the Sovereign, the question is fairly put, why should those of the mining body be passed over, as though there could not be found among them benefactors of their kind and of their country as essentially "Worthies" as any the cotton or textile interests ever produced, or as gun-casting ever shot into notoriety and distinction? The time has now arrived when this subject may be appropriately agitated. Its discussion will ultimately, it cannot be doubted, lead to its serious consideration by those who have it in their power to directly support and advance the proposition now put forward. Let them be in *limine* reminded of the staple advantages which result to the State from the prosecution of that enterprise which yields to the Royal Duke of Cornwall, our young ALBERT EDWARD, so right princely a revenue, and promises to increase and multiply its value, if it but receive that inspiring and encouragement fairly its due, and which it would be a nullifying providence to deny. From whatever point this important question of "mining and its rights" is viewed, the conviction is certain to present itself that there still exists in the Duchy an unexplored mineral field, great in extent, and rich in depth, the yield of which, if the ground were properly exploited, would lead on to the fortune of investors, and materially increase the desubtribute which flows so steadily into the dual coffers.

For the year 1862, a period marked by almost total cessation of commercial relations between this country and America, owing to the disastrous internecine war, by which the great republican pact of the "Union" has been destroyed for ever, the Dividend List of the Cornish and Devon mines shows how buoyant, even "under difficulties," is mineral enterprise in those districts. Recorded dividends, amounting to 235,367*l.* within the year, testify to this fact. But in estimating the value of British mining it is just to remember that, however reliable the statistics given of market mines may be, there are many private remunerative undertakings, particularly in Wales and Scotland, the produce of which remains unrecorded.

Mr. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., in the authorised Government returns, which appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of Nov. 22 last, collated by that gentleman with such admirable perseverance, research, and accuracy, gives as the total value of British minerals and coals, produced in 1861, a market estimate reaching to 34,602,853*l.*; copper, as an item of this aggregate amount, figures at 1,572,480*l.*; lead, 1,440,255*l.* For the year 1862 no Government returns have yet appeared, but it may be anticipated that, albeit the torpedo of disunion among our transatlantic cousins paralysed to an appreciable degree during the last twelve months our mining energies, our standard of intrinsic mineral value in those metals, as well as in the all-important product tin, which heads a computation of 910,762*l.*, will be supported. These, after all, are, in our opinion, but gleamings of the mineral wealth of England, in comparison to discoveries of hidden treasures yet to come, if but encouragement from the proper quarter be not withheld.

Public spirit, no doubt, puts the mighty lever of mineral production in action, and it will continue so to do, but this mortal inspiration might be cheered into still more active and more expanded influence by an encouraging shake of the Ambrosian curls of our Olympians; not, however, unaccompanied by appreciable evidences of benignity and beneficence towards that industrious and scientific class of mortals whose fortunes are cast in the risky gloominess of the terrestrial depths. British mining has long forced itself on the consideration of the world through being an element of ponderous worth in the prosperity of our empire. It is a staple of our dominance: our "iron-clads" owe to it the mould and perfecting of their existence—our "long-ranges" their origin and effect—our sear-girth its impregnable defences. In a social estimate it stands no less unrivalled. It has strewn over our most sterile districts, as far as surface-worth is considered, thriving hamlets wherein happy homes and cheerful hearths solace and soothe to domestic happiness and repose the toil-worn miner. Here we have physically illustrated the church built upon the rock: amid aridness, which but for mining labour would have been desolation, the spire rears its graceful structure, and its "village-bell" sounds forth in meek sublimity the Sabbath-summons to its temple of prayer. We venture to say no other species of human enterprise has been more accessible to Christian influences than Mining. The miner, in the solitude of his occupation, must be a thinker; and the contemplative man, who has every hour exhibited to him the elementary proofs of a design, cannot fail to become a true worshipper of the Divinity through his works. There is a homily in the rubble, the pick and gad of the miner casts around him—a sermon in every stone of ore he breaks.

Well, none will cavil at the assertion that, whether regarded in the light of its elevating influence on a large section of our working population, or as a basis and bulwark of our national greatness, mining merits the fostering and supporting consideration of the Crown and the Government. In the division of honours incident to the happy event which will unite the destinies of the PRINCE OF WALES and the Danish PRINCESS ALEXANDRA,

a just and wise policy, it is to be hoped, will nobly and liberally acknowledge the claims of the mining interest. For the leading men of this influential body we presume not to appeal: they will not be appealed for, seeing that in their sturdy self-dependence they are independent, in our British acceptance of the principle. The more, however, should such self-reliance recommend its possessors to those who successfully govern the country and its dependencies—the vastest empire of the world—through the indomitable "pluck" and perseverance of the people. Again, we repeat, that while we feel convinced His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES owns, in an eminent degree, those generous impulses which ensure high and full appreciation of those scientific labours which have rendered the Duchy of Cornwall his most precious heirloom, next to the Crown itself, there is nothing indiscreet in thus advocating the rights of mining as the foremost branch of productive labour, to some distinctive honour-conferring mark of royal favour. This epoch in the life of the Heir to England's Throne is an important and happy one, with which such an act of grace as we have suggested would be justly and gracefully in keeping.

And here we may be allowed to express our admiration of that sound policy which dictated the moderate grant asked for by the Crown in favour of the Heir Apparent: 40,000*l.* as a State annuity for one in his high and responsible station, and 10,000*l.* for the PRINCESS ALEXANDRA are amounts we rather think below that which the popular voice would have itself voted.

We would adopt no myths of mere ambitious fantasy. Our duty in taking the initiative in the assertion of what calm consideration of the subject establishes as sound and absolute claims, is frankly fulfilled, nor shall they be lost sight of. That recognition by the Crown of the long services of men of mind, character, and position, we suggest would do an inestimable amount of good. By it would an emulation and ambition, involving the theory and practice of mining, be created among the many employed therein, and would lead inevitably to results important to the commerce of the country. From such a point the trade-wind would set in more steadily, and men of genius and enterprise would take prosperous advantage of it—*Selon le vent on met la voile*. Hope of distinction is to the intelligent ever an incentive to exertion; however diminutive; the light in the distance cheers on the traveller.

In ceasing for the time being further discussion of this interesting question, as the organ of the mining community, we proclaim that no class of Her MAJESTY's subjects are more loyal and heartily devoted to her crown and person than that we have the honour to represent. In their QUEEN's bereavement none sympathised more deeply; and, on the day when her Royal heart will receive another daughter to its sympathies, true to the constant habit of our working miners, many a humble brow will be bared, and many the eyes that will be raised to heaven in prayer for our gracious SOVEREIGN's enduring happiness, and that of her Royal children.

Although there would appear to be no urgent necessity for further legislation in connection with colliery inspection during the present session of Parliament, yet there is a question quite as closely relating to the interests of the working collier which requires careful and immediate attention—we allude to the disposal of the enormous surplus of the HARTLEY COLLIERY RELIEF FUND, the amount of which, according to the official statement of the secretary thereof, Mr. JOHN ATKINSON, exceeds 75,000*l.* The important information elicited by the *Times* correspondent, "Vox Populi," has inundated us with letters from subscribers to the fund, suggesting means for disposing of the surplus, and urging the necessity of parliamentary interference to secure its safe custody and proper application. Not that the subscribers generally appear to doubt the integrity of the committee now entrusted with the money, but they maintain that the amount is so large, and the purpose for which it was subscribed so important, that it should not be permitted to remain in the hands of private individuals, no matter what their station or position in society may be.

The actuarial calculations of Mr. W. F. BIRKMYRE were not published at the time our correspondent wrote, but we consider this quite immaterial—they base their remarks upon the present surplus of 75,000*l.*, and we contend that it is upon this that all arguments should be based, because Mr. BIRKMYRE's estimate will, we are sure, be universally admitted to be far too high, and quite unjustifiable. In the case of the Lund Hill accident, where 189 colliers lost their lives, some 5000*l.* sufficed to maintain those who had been dependent upon them until they were no longer in need of assistance. In the case of the Cymmer explosion, the survivors of 112 colliers were comfortably provided for with 6000*l.*; and at Risca the survivors of 142 colliers were maintained until they could well maintain themselves, with 5000*l.*; yet in the case of the Hartley calamity, where 204 were killed, and where the survivors were not more numerous in proportion, 5500*l.* has been expended in a single year, and a London actuary states that 50,429*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* more will be required to afford them the necessary relief.

The survivors of the sufferers by the Hartley calamity were—widows, 103; fatherless children, 257; orphans, 2; other relations dependent, 45—407 individuals: so that if the present surplus of 75,000*l.* were only invested in the Three per Cent. Consols the interest alone would give nearly 3*s.* per week, not only to those 407 individuals, but to them and their heirs in perpetuity. According to Mr. BIRKMYRE's estimate, as detailed in an article which appears in another column of this day's Journal, the survivors are to be supported for 15 years, in a position far above that which they would probably have occupied had the Hartley calamity never occurred, and are then to receive upwards of 15,000*l.* as allowance for their remaining interest. The unjustifiable character of such an estimate will be at once seen, and will, we hope, be speedily revised. Another point which must not be lost sight of is that, whilst by adopting Mr. BIRKMYRE's scheme more than one-half of the surplus will have been expended, and consequently unavailable for future good; by investing in Government Three per Cents. at once the same distribution could be made, and the fund will remain at the end of 15 years but 1500*l.* less than at present, as will be seen by the subjoined statements:—

MR. BIRKMYRE'S PLAN.	
Present surplus.....	£75,500 0 0
Deduct: Mr. Birkmyre's valuation of allowances to survivors for next 15 years (being 2350 <i>l.</i> per annum).....	35,252 0 0
Leaving available balance at end of 15 years.....	£40,248 0 0
GOVERNMENT THREE PER CENT. PLAN.	
Present surplus.....	£75,500 0 0
Deduct: Amount estimated by Mr. Birkmyre, as above.....	35,252 0 0
Less interest on 75,500 <i>l.</i> for 15 years, at 3 per cent.....	33,750 0 0 = 1,502 0 0
Leaving available balance at end of 15 years.....	£73,998 0 0
Ditto by Mr. Birkmyre's plan, as above.....	40,248 0 0
Difference in favour of Government plan.....	£33,750 0 0

The amount distributed amongst the families of those who lost their lives is not generally considered too low, because, as it is very justly contended, it would have been most undesirable to have permitted the unfortunate occurrence of the calamity to have improved the position of the survivors, as this would, or have induced carelessness in future; but it is, we believe, the universal opinion that local railway debentures, in which the 70,000*l.* is at present invested, is not a desirable security for a charitable fund subscribed by the benevolent in every part of the country. Another opinion, which from our correspondence seems to be almost universal (the sole exceptions being some half-dozen certainly interested parties in the Northumberland and Durham district), is that inasmuch as the subscribers to the fund are resident in all parts of the kingdom, so should the benefits which the surplus will secure be distributed, in like manner, to the sufferers by, or to the survivors of, accidents by extraordinary colliery accidents in all parts of the kingdom. But the question then arises as to the custody of the fund, and the mode of drawing upon it in case of need, and even upon this the difference of opinion is far less than we should have expected, nearly everyone regarding the Three per Cents. as the proper security, and there being about a division of voices between the Secretary of State and the House of Commons as the power which should be entrusted to draw and distribute the fund.

With regard to the custody of the fund, we are urged to advocate the passing of a short Act authorising and requiring those at present managing the fund to hand over any surplus which may remain on May 1, 1863, to the authorities of the Bank of England as an investment by trustees, and giving the Secretary of State for the time being, or the House of Commons, power to withdraw from time to time such amounts (not exceeding 3000*l.* in all in any one year, which would seldom necessitate the withdrawal of capital at all) as they may deem just, and forward them to such local committees as may be formed for the relief of sufferers by extraordinary colliery accidents. It is remarked, and not altogether without ground, that the subscription to the fund was so general that the members indi-

vidually will feel it to be but a compliment to their constituents to assist in the proper distribution of the fund to the extent named.

Of the other suggestions it would be difficult to point out all that might work in practice; but there are some few which we should have no hesitation in saying would not work. But, fortunately, an opinion upon this point is unnecessary, as it is quite sufficient to know that it is the general wish of the subscribers that the surplus should be invested in Government securities, and that some public officer or body should have the disposal of it.

THE NORTHERN STEAM COAL TRADE.

In reply to the letter of Mr. Hugh Taylor, which appeared in the Journal of Jan. 31, a coalowner, signing "One who Manages his own Collieries," has written the following letter, addressed to Mr. Taylor personally:—

"In a recent letter, upon the state of the coal trade, you were pleased to write—I do not hesitate to assert that the coal proprietors are generally destitute of commercial knowledge, and carry on their concerns in a manner most reckless and unbusiness-like. I will not stay, or dwell, upon the justice of this assertion; but, certainly, the exhibition the leading viewers in the steam coal district have made of themselves, the character you have given of their owners must stick to them so long as viewers are permitted to 'play the fool nowhere but in their own houses.'

It appears that, at a meeting of the trade, in December last, 'it was resolved to reduce the wages 1*d.* per ton, and to have the old yearly binding again.' This resolution was carried; and the Chairman, Mr. Edward Potter, signed the proceedings. Now, mark what follows:—The very first to break through was the Chairman, who thought, no doubt, by a Louis Napoleon device, he could arrange with the Cramlington men, and throw his neighbouring collieries into confusion and strife, in which, unfortunately for the men, he was successful to a certain extent; however, the old ill-feeling and feud between Mr. Thomas E. Forster and Mr. Potter showed itself once more, and, not to be done by the Cramlington dodge, Mr. Forster actually gives the Seaton Delaval men 1*d.* per ton advance, and, instead of the customary allowance of 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton, advises a buck-up amongst the men of 1*s.* per head, and volunteers 5*l.* out of his own pocket for a dinner, which proceeding is fully paragraphed in the papers. This at any other period would have been kind; but it was proffered when the men were indifferent, and could not enjoy it.

Then follows a general restlessness amongst the men of other collieries; in some instances strikes of three, four, and five weeks' duration have occurred, and much dissatisfaction has been caused by want of 'commercial knowledge,' reckless and unbusiness-like proceedings' by the viewers.

That the owners were fully justified, and that the men would have been benefited, by a reduction of 1*d.* per ton in the hawing price can easily be shown.

According to their own delegates' speeches, reported by themselves, the steam coal pits have been working only from three to six days per pay. Now, there is no man in his senses who will assert that the owner would not much rather work his pits eleven, nay, even twelve, days per fortnight than work short, and lose money, which he must do if he cannot employ his men full time, or nearly so. 'Is not half a loaf better than no bread?' And why not enable the owners to get trade by cheaper production? The men earn on the average, 'for good, bad, and indifferent hands,' 6*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* per day, and I know that the owners are getting nothing for interest at present on the large capital they have invested in these Hartley mines. Nay, I know one who has never paid a farthing interest upon a quarter of a million capital, nor is it ever likely to do so under present appearances.

For weeks the coals worked have been sent on venture to London or other markets, at a ruinous loss, simply to give the men some work. By *Brooks' Export List*, the following results are shown:—

Coals exported from Newcastle	Jan. 1862.	Jan. 1863.
Ditto North Shields.....	108,262	70,189
Ditto Blyth.....	2,023	—
Ditto Warkworth.....	4,894	7,904
Ditto Sunderland.....	3,454	3,567
Ditto Hartlepool.....	48,191	41,782
	26,496 = 193,320	13,564 = 139,966
	139,966	

Decrease in 1863..... 53,324

Or nearly a falling off of the foreign trade of one-half; and I dare assert that this will continue to be the case for some time, unless we can produce more cheaply. The Belgium trade is lost to us, the North of France will soon follow, and last night I had a letter from my correspondent at Bremen, who writes, 'that in future no business will be done there, the manufacturers now using only German coals.' From all quarters I hear scarcely anything but that, in consequence of the mildness of the winter, the stocks of coals are immensely large, and, consequently, scarcely any orders are forthcoming. Then, look at the folly of their viewers' proceedings, which are only equalled by the doings of those who, by their assinine proceedings, have caused the men to imagine higher wages can be extorted and kept under such a state of things. I have always contrived to keep my men in fair employ during the winter months, and some of them 'have taken a special stand to strike at me.' But who can blame the men when viewers act so? 'In the state of innocence, Adam fell; and what should poor Jack Falstaff do in the days of villainy?'

Mr. Thos. Doubleday, the Secretary to the Coal Trade, may fulminate his decrees to the trade 'that a perseverance in the present scale of raising and shipping coals must be followed by the most ruinous effects'; but until the viewers are restrained in such proceedings as I have here related, and until some 'commercial' power is permitted amongst both men and viewers, no improvement can be looked for in the steam coal trade."

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

The usual monthly meeting was held on Feb. 5, in the rooms of the institute, Neville Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. NICHOLAS WOOD, President, in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members:—R. T. Swallow, Pontop Colliery, Gateshead; and W. Oliver, Stanhope, Weardale. A letter from Mr. Reid, the publisher to the Institute, was read, informing the council that the second volume of Transactions was out of print. After some discussion, it was resolved that "200 copies of this volume be reprinted."

The President stated that his friend, M. Schiller, of Prussia, had forwarded to him some maps and plans, which would be presented to the Institute. A vote of thanks was passed to M. Schiller.

In reference to the approaching meeting of the British Association, the President said he would be attending the meeting of the council of the association to be held in London on the 13th inst.; and as a result of this Institute recommended that a special general meeting be held on the 14th, he would be able at that meeting to communicate what had been done in London. Resolved,—"That a special general meeting be held on the 14th inst., to take into consideration the necessary arrangements for affording every facility in the power of this Institution to the British Association." The discussion on Messrs. Atkinson and Coulson's paper "On Tubbing" was then continued, and several explanations afforded by Mr. Atkinson. A paper was then read by Mr. J. Atkinson, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines for Durham, "On the Ventilation of Prussian Mines." A paper on Messrs. Donnesthorpe, Frith, and Hedley's Coal-cutting Machine, by Messrs. J. Daglish and L. Wood, was then read by Mr. L. Wood:—

ABSTRACT OF PAPER ON DONNISTHORPE, FRITH, AND HEDLEY'S COAL-CUTTING MACHINE.—This machine, which is in successful operation, consists of an 8-inch cylinder, mounted on a frame fitted up with the ordinary tram-wheels, moving along a tram-way parallel to the face of the coal; the piston works a quadrant on a vertical shaft, and on the same shaft is attached a large coal pick, which by this means works in a horizontal plane, in a very similar manner to when used by the miner. The motive-power used for working the machine is compressed air, which at the West Ardley Mine is obtained from a large receiver on the surface, into which it is pumped by 30-horse power engines; it is conveyed from this receiver down the shaft in 4-inch metal pipes, and by 2½-in. pipes from that point to any part of the mine where it is required. The air is compressed to 55 lbs. per square inch. Apart from any commercial consideration, there can be no doubt that a very considerable saving in the produce of large coal will be effected by the introduction of efficient machinery; and taking into consideration the great increase of consumption, and the already approaching scarcity of coal in some of the coal districts, the question becomes one of really national importance. The use of compressed air-machines will also in several ways be of considerable advantage to the working miner; not only will it aid the ventilation, but it will supply a current of air at a very low temperature, due to its sudden expansion, which will afford great physical relief in deep mines when the temperature is considerably elevated; further, the pipes, if carefully laid, would always be ready in cases of explosion to permit a current of pure air to be forced into those districts in which the atmosphere might be vitiated by the combustion of the gases. These machines will also relieve the miner of much of the more arduous, painful, and monotonous portions of his toil, especially in low and hard seams.

The above paper, and the several discussions, will appear at full length in the Transactions of the Institute for the current year, Vol. 12.

PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The eighth annual report of the Manchester Association for the Prevention of Steam-Boiler Explosions, and for effecting Economy in the Raising and Use of Steam, has just been issued. The association at present numbers 411 members, and has 1376 boilers under inspection. The financial position during the year has not been such as, considering the utility of the association, it should be, the expenditure having exceeded the receipts by 180*l.* In pointing out the advantages of the association, the committee observe that the association is voluntary and mutual; that there are no shareholders to whom dividends have to be paid; that the committee are elected annually from the entire body of the members, and receive no remuneration for their services; and that the income is devoted exclusively and entirely to the objects of the association. The committee also refer to a point of considerable commercial value to steam users, which is not sufficient kept in view—that the association affords its members information upon points of construction, and economy in working, both boilers and engines. Records are kept at the office of all boilers under inspection, which show the peculiar construction of each, as well as the result of their working. A consultation of these, before laying down new boilers, enables one member to profit by the experience of another—indeed, by that of the whole number; thus any repetition of failures is prevented, while the success of one proves of advantage to all. This branch of the service must tend, step by step, to the improvement of boilers, as well as to the completeness of all their arrangements; while such a service could only be rendered by some system of organization as is to be found in this association. The chief engineer, Mr. L. E. Fletcher, in concluding his annual report, remarks that—"Surface blowing out" has made considerable progress. "Steam-jackets," so long discarded in this district, have been revived, and "superheating" introduced, while a "surface-condenser" is about to be applied. Although these arrangements are not in general use here, they have been fully tested elsewhere, and it is thought that much may be gained by importing, as it were, into this district, the engineering experience of others. For instance, the steam-jacket has, in combination with the use of highly-expanded steam, been the principle in the attainment of that economy for which the Cornish engine has for so long a time been notorious; while surface blowing-out, and surface-condensation, as well as superheating, are due to marine engineering practice, which has developed a higher economic result than that generally obtained in this district. Although it is true that all really sound and beneficial mechanical arrangements

practised in one district will in time surely find their way into, and secure for themselves adoption, in others; yet it is thought that this association can do much to hasten this process—too frequently a tardy one—by circulating upon these points information amongst its members; and to assist in doing which, as far as it lies in its power, will always be regarded by me not only as a duty, but a source of satisfaction and pleasure. It is trusted that, during the present year, the mechanical arrangements just referred to will be fully tested, and general confidence and adoption secured in this district for such of them as prove worthy of it; so that the desire expressed at the conclusion of the last annual report may be realised.—That no year may be allowed to pass without a decided mark of progress being clearly stamped upon the engineering practice of the district by this association. For the accomplishment of this, however, the co-operation of the members is absolutely necessary. Comparative returns of the working of engines cannot be made, unless the members have their engines indicated; neither can the consumption be calculated with accurate returns, nor the evaporative power of the boiler, arrived at, without the application of water meters.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FEB. 19.—We have no change to report in the position of the Coal and Iron Trades this week. The Coke, Gas, and Household Coal Works are certainly doing best, many of them being pretty well employed, although the prices realised are not very good. The Steam Coal Collieries are not so well employed as those mentioned, most of them being only partially so. A fire broke out in the Benwell Colliery a few days ago, which has hitherto baffled all attempts to extinguish it. This colliery is an old one, situated two miles west of Newcastle, and was formerly worked extensively; it has lately been opened-out again, coals being worked for land sale chiefly. The fire originated at a furnace placed underground; the flue from this furnace having, it is supposed, been placed near the coal seam, thus causing the ignition of the coal. The principal seat of the fire, it is supposed, has now been reached, and it is hoped that it will shortly be extinguished. The Committee of the Hartley Relief Fund have issued the expected report of the actuary.—[This matter is fully considered in another column of this day's Journal.]

The differences between the workmen and owners have not yet been settled at the Broomhill and Radcliffe Colliery, which is much to be deplored, as it must cause considerable inconvenience to the owners; and, as the men are supported by contributions from the workmen of other collieries, this must also press heavy on them in the present depressed state of the trade.

Thomas Younger, aged 54, was killed at the Chirton Pit, on Tuesday, by the fall of a very large stone. He was dreadfully injured, and it was some time before the stone could be removed from his body.

The report of the directors of the Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company has been published. As this company also comprises the working of several collieries in their possession, the report possesses much interest. The report shows a great improvement in the prospects of the company. The total receipts for 1862 were £216,993, 15s. 9d., and expenditure £24,219, 13s. 9d., thus leaving a net revenue of £192,774, 2s.; and for 1861 the receipts were £216,661, 19s. 7d., and expenditure £151,427, 9s. 6d., leaving a net revenue of £65,234, 10s. 1d.; the increase for the year being £127,539, 11s. 11d. The same report shows that "the loss during the last half-year on the collieries held in trust for the company, has amounted to £309,756, 6d., which, added to £524,215, 11d., the loss for the previous half-year, makes a total loss for the year 1862 of £834,971, 6s. 5d., as compared with £1,051,748, 3s. 3d. lost in the year 1861. The increase in the sum now standing to the credit of the collieries, as stated in the present balance-sheet, is only apparent, a corresponding amount of floating liabilities having been discharged during the year. The board feel every confidence that the steps taken by them in the month of September last to improve the management of the collieries, and subsequently to increase the sale of their produce, will, during the present half-year, begin to produce desired effects; and that whenever an improvement in the coal trade takes place, the collieries will become a source of profit.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

FEB. 19.—The position of the Iron Trade this week is such as to afford increased confidence in its gradual improvement. Business is conducted very cautiously, and very little trade is doing for speculative purposes. The woollen and hosiery trades are better, but in the cotton manufacturing districts there is little doing, and it is a matter of much doubt whether the trade will be again restored to its former activity. We have had two large contracts given out for rails this week, the great bulk of the same being taken by Yorkshire houses. There is a moderate enquiry for bars, and rates are well maintained. We hear there is great activity displayed in the manufacture of armour-plates for the Government, and the orders are so large and numerous that it will require a considerable period to complete them. The building trades being depressed has affected the demand for stone and other ironwork connected with public works. Many branches of the Steel Trade are improving, but for cutlery there is in many departments not much activity prevailing. The Coal Trade is scarcely so active as was the case a few weeks ago. The demand for London has fallen off, and we have had less enquiry for other markets, but an improvement is anticipated as soon as several important outlets now in course of construction are finished. The competition of the Great Northern and the Midland in the conveyance of coal to the metropolis has been very great for some months past. The subject was alluded to by Mr. Denie, the Chairman of the Midland, at the meeting on Tuesday. He showed that, owing to the reduction in the price of the carriage of coals to London, they had done more work for the same amount of money. The reduction was about 1s. 6d. per ton. The alteration had been caused by the reduction of sea-borne coals. The Midland Company, at this meeting, sanctioned the raising of new-share capital to the extent of £1,000,000. The line to Buxton, it is expected, will be completed by the ensuing June, when the company will have direct access to Manchester from London and the South Midland district. They will then be in a position to compete with the London and North Western.

The lead mines of Derbyshire are much in the same position as last reported. The Mill Dam Mine is doing tolerably well, and were it not for the heavy expenses of law, and the necessary cost of a new engine, the shareholders would soon have a good dividend. The shares have gone down from a tolerably good premium to nearly par. There is no doubt of the ultimate prospects of the mine. Eyan is getting a moderate quantity of ore. The North Derbyshire directors will have to make a move soon, as the existing shareholders are anxious to make a further trial. Certainly this is not the most favourable time for raising capital, and we understand this is the main reason with many of the directors for not making vigorous effort to raise the necessary capital.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

FEB. 19.—The Iron Trade must be still reported quiet, both in South and North Staffordshire. Most of the leading makers are fairly employed, but orders come on rather slackly, and the smaller manufacturers are rather short. At the same time some of the works, especially those which have a high reputation for quality, are well employed. For plates and hoops, and also for angles and other bars used in iron construction, there is a tolerably good demand. Pig-iron is not selling at the present moment, except in peculiar cases, but most of the makers have made contracts which will carry them over a considerable part of the quarter. On the whole, the trade is not equal to the anticipations of quarter-day, but it is much better than it was six months ago, and the advance in the prices of the smaller makers are sustained, with few exceptions, and all are getting more than they were at that time.

Sir Frederick Grey, at the recent election at Devonport, repeated a statement which has often been made in the *Times*, to the effect that the construction of iron ships was delayed by the impossibility of procuring sufficient supplies of iron of good quality. This would be a puzzling assertion, coming from a Lord of the Admiralty, if other facts were not known which tend to explain it. It has been previously stated in this letter that when the Government accepted tenders at lower rates for iron, rejecting those of first-class makers, the shipbuilders who had contracted to construct iron-clads for the Government got their iron from those whose tenders were refused by the Admiralty, and no fault was found with it by the naval surveyors. On the other hand, the iron which the Government received under the tenders they had accepted was rejected, the work delayed, and an immense amount in labour, plant lying idle, &c., wasted from the supply of the material failing. At that very time, the firms which supplied the iron for the Britannia and Conway bridges, for Brunel's great works, and other structures, where quality was tested by great strain, admirably sustained, could have increased their production by one-half, or have doubled it. It may be remembered that a pamphlet on "Good Iron" was published and widely circulated, especially amongst the newspapers, the kernel of which was a proposal that Government should buy puddled bars, and make their own iron. It is by no means improbable that the assertion that it is impossible to obtain good iron may have some connection with a project which seeks to convert Government into gigantic ironmasters. It is to be desired that Sir Frederick's statement should be sifted, and its grounds clearly ascertained in the House of Commons.

The Coal Trade keeps good. Vast quantities of the thick coal got to the south-east of Dudley, and of the coal from Cannock Chase, now goes to London by rail, and the southern counties generally. In North Staffordshire the colliers are promoting a Miners' Association, one object of which is to maintain the rate of wages without recourse to strikes. At a meeting this week it was asserted that a miner in the employ of Earl Granville had been dismissed on account of his having formed one of a deputation to ask for an advance of wages.

The horrible case of a winding-rope having been cut at the Paget's Colliery, near Bilston, has been again investigated this week by the coroner's jury, and by the magistrates. A good deal of evidence has been advanced tending to criminate the engineer, Jeavons, and the magistrates have committed him for trial on the charge of the "Willful Murder" of the three poor fellows who lost their lives. The coroner has again adjourned the enquiry. Amongst the witnesses was a miner named Wm. Yarnell, who just before the accident said to a man named Poole, "Don't go down with that rope, for it is not safe." Poole, when thus addressed, replied, "How do you know?" To which Yarnell replied, "The engineer himself told me," and in half a minute the rope broke. Of course Yarnell was called upon for an explanation, and his statement was that he was at the pit on the afternoon preceding the accident, when the rope was being unwound from the drum. He was near the rope when the prisoner, alighting to the part that was

applied, said, "Come away from the rope; that splicing is not safe. If it breaks they'll say that we cut it." He then went away from the rope. Yarnell added that he thought it was singular that Jeavons should say that; but he told no one that night. On the following morning, however, he did not go down with the first band, and "the little boy who pitched for him" asked him if he was going down by the rope, and he said "No." He told Benjamin Poole that he thought the rope was "not safe to go down on," but the rope drew up three men on the previous night, after Jeavons said it was not safe. Supposing Yarnell to be innocent of any concern in cutting the rope, his conduct in keeping to himself such a warning is extraordinary.

A most gratifying event took place at Sedgley, on Monday. Mr. Frederick Homer, an earnest totalist and a general and active promoter of all that concerns the welfare of the working classes, undertook to secure the erection of a Workmen's Hall at Sedgley, with refreshment-rooms, class-rooms, a room for entertainments, &c., and by the kind aid of many good people, the building has been erected, and was opened by the Bishop of Lichfield, on Monday, who delivered a speech teeming with wisdom and kindly sympathy. Mr. Weguelin, M.P. for Wolverhampton, and others, also addressed the meeting. It may be added, that the formation of Workmen's Clubs is steadily progressing in the principal towns of South Staffordshire, and is another of the sensible propositions for the benefit of the working classes which have of late years been set on foot. The annual meeting of the Midland Wagon Company was held in Birmingham yesterday. The report gave the earnings for the second half of 1862 at £1,740,000, and the net profits at £236,000, and after paying the usual dividend, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 12s. 6d., and writing off a third quarter of the preliminary expenses, a balance was carried over of 20,000. There had been an increase of 273 wagons during the half-year, the total number being 4953, against 4580 at the end of June. In addition to this increase, nearly 100 new wagons were let and contracted for just at the close of the year, showing a grand total of 5053 wagons. These contracts, and others since made, and the amount due for previous deliveries, rendered an issue of the reserved shares expedient, and a resolution was adopted authorising the issue of these shares. The Metropolitan Railway Carriage and Wagon Company, which came into possession of the Salford Works, near Birmingham, on July 1, 1862, report that during the six months they had manufactured and delivered 916 carriages and wagons, in addition to other work, and they had a great deal of work at that time nearly ready for delivery. After six months' working they were, after providing for all contingencies, about to pay a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

In the case of Mr. Samuel Griffiths, ironmaster, the assignees have at length been appointed, and are Mr. William Mills, of Edgbaston, coalmaster, and Mr. Henry Derry, of Birkenhead, builder.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

FEB. 19.—The weather has again become a little more favourable for out-door operations, and the "patches" and other surface works have shown increased activity for the last few days. The shipping trade is also gradually recovering from the effects of the January gales, which nearly put a complete stop on the commerce of the sea. Ships could not venture out with or without cargoes, and hence, as may be naturally inferred, a temporary want of tonnage will be felt, more especially in the coal coasting trade. Orders have recently accumulated, and when vessels can be procured there is no doubt but that the collieries will be kept in active employ, at least, for some time to come. The Iron Trade is in about the same state as last reported. Nearly all the works are kept steadily going, and preparations continue to be made for extending the means of supply. Quotations have varied but little since my last report. At present, however, prices show a slight tendency to decline, and the ironmasters are not quite so firm in their demand for current rates. The Tin Trade remains quiet. The case of the Trustees of the Marquis of Bute v. the Taff Vale Railway Company has just been decided in favour of the latter. The result cannot fail to be of vast importance to Penarth, as it is only natural to think that the Taff Vale having leased the Penarth Dock and Railway, they will take all the trade possible there. An element of competition will thus be introduced, which, without doubt, will seriously affect the trade of the Cardiff Docks.

A series of most important railway meetings is being held in the principal towns throughout South Wales, the object being to protest against the contemplated amalgamation of three of the leading railways in the United Kingdom—the Great Western, the South Wales, and the West Midland. These meetings, generally speaking, are well attended by the principal ironmasters, colliery proprietors, and others, who thus seem fully alive to their interests. We have no hesitation in stating that the present is the opportunity for South Wales, and that, unless taken advantage of, will give a turn to affairs most inimical to the present interests and future prospects of trade in the Principality. The whole of the lines of railway in need are on the broad gauge system, and however comfortable for travelling, it does not meet the mineral requirements of such a district as Wales. Anyone who will take the trouble to look at the map, and trace the districts traversed by these lines, will at once see that if the proposed amalgamation be carried into effect, a broad gauge barrier will be placed round the whole of the Principality, and however many narrow gauge lines may be promoted and carried out in the various districts, a most effectual turnpike-gate will be placed at the limit, and which will prevent any of the mineral resources finding their way into their proper and legitimate channel—the heart of England. The narrow gauge is emphatically the one great want of Wales; without it no proper mineral development can take place, and the whole mineral basis of Wales is literally "starved" for want of railway accommodation. There are several narrow gauge lines of secondary importance now being pushed forward in the Principality, in the hope of being eventually able to join some of the chief lines, and thus finding an outlet for the commerce of the district. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of narrow gauge trucks in one part of the kingdom, which never can, and never will, find their way into the other end of the district, simply because of the mixed gauges, and we again repeat that the proposed scheme of amalgamation, if sanctioned by the Legislature, will prove most destructive to mining and colliery operations in Wales. We are glad to find that in each of the towns in which meetings have as yet been held, petitions to Parliament are most unanimously agreed to, praying the committee of the Houses of Parliament not to allow such a measure to pass. We trust all the other towns will help forward the movement, and that the large iron makers, the colliery proprietors, and the traders of the Principality generally, will also lend their valuable aid.

NEATH HARBOUR.—Abstract of the trade of the port of Neath (including the Briton Ferry Docks), for the month ending Jan. 31:—

	No. of vessels.	Tons register.	Tons burthen.
European trade	13	1,194	1,820
Coasting trade	131	10,273	15,696
Total	144	11,467	17,516
Imports.—Copper ore, 3145 tons; pig-iron, 784; iron ore, 2085; grain and flour, 1194; pit and cord wood, 162; timber, 114; miscellaneous, 676—total, 8160 tons.			
Exports.—Coal, coke, and culm, 14,473 tons; copper, 126; bar-iron, 1038; tin-plates, 151; miscellaneous, 198—total, 15,986 tons.			

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

A new contract for rails has just been secured in Belgium; it is for 6000 tons, which the syndicate of Belgian works has undertaken to furnish to the Tarragona and Lerida Railway. It may be interesting to recapitulate the various contracts for rails which have been obtained by Belgian works during the last few months. The syndicate has secured orders for 3000 tons for the Medina del Campo Railway, 8000 tons for the Northern of Spain Railway, and 6000 tons for the Tarragona and Lerida Railway; the Cookerill establishment, 2500 tons for the Northern of Spain Railway, 500 tons for the Mariembourg and Dinant Railway, and 2000 tons for the Liège and Limbourg Railway; the house of De Borodot Frères, 2500 tons for the Liège and Limbourg Railway, 2000 tons for the Hal and Ath Railway, 8000 tons for the Tarn and Lander Railway, 500 tons for the Mariembourg and Dinant Railway, 2000 tons for the Liège and Limbourg Railway, 7000 tons for the Braine-la-Comte and Gand Railway, and 10,000 tons for the Turin and Savona Railway; while the Couillet and Châteaufort works are making 6000 tons for the Antwerp and Hasselt Railway. We thus arrive at a total of 65,600 tons as the amount of the contracts obtained in the last three months for Belgian rolling-works, which are assured work for some time to come. As regards prices, they will, doubtless, harden, and the present average quotation may be stated at 6s. per ton at the works. Some new and very considerable contracts are now in course of negotiation, and if they are obtained prices will experience a decided advance. The demand for merchants' iron is not very active, nevertheless previous rates are maintained. Plates continue to be freely absorbed. A rolling establishment for plates, constructed by Messrs. Deleuxy and Co., at Jemeppe, is about to be put in activity, as are works for the fabrication of Bessemer steel, constructed at Seraing. Some observations were made recently under this head as to the immense advantages secured to Belgian metallurgy by the development of railways, and the facts cited above afford abundant confirmation of the justice of our argument. For years to come the present activity appears likely to be maintained, as the railway system of France, Spain, Italy, and Russia—so say nothing of Germany and Austria—are still far from complete.

The markets of Paris, Hamburg, and Havre have been feeble for copper, and prices have experienced a rather marked reduction. At Havre, Chilean and Peruvian bars have been quoted 84½; Peruvian mineral (pure standard), 86½; United States, Baltimore, 98½; ditto, Lake Superior, 98½ to 100½; Mexican and Plata in bars, 80½; Russian, 104½ to 108½; old yellow copper, 52½ to 57½; 4s. and red ditto, 86½ to 87½. At Paris, English in plates has made 90½; tough cake, 90½; Lake Superior, 107½; Chilean, 87½; and Corcoro mineral, 50½. At Breslau and Hamburg, zinc has found a regular demand at firm prices. The Vieille Montagne Company has fixed the price of rolled zinc (ordinary shape of commerce) at 24½ per ton for France, dating from the 9th inst.; and at the same rate for Belgium, dating from the 11th inst. Rough Silesian is quoted 19½, and rolled 24½. At Paris, the prices of lead have been maintained with more firmness, especially as the advices from England have been favourable; the article is generally well held, stocks being low. At Rotterdam, Stobber has been done at 113½. At Paris, Spanish standards have been quoted 22½, French 21½, 12s., and Belgian 21½. At Havre the quotation for Spanish has been 20½ to 20½ 8s. Banca tin has been priced at Rotterdam at 70½ to 70½ 4d., and Billiton 69½. At Paris, Banca has been done at 124½, Billiton 122½, and 116½. At Havre the quotations recorded are—Bancas, 132½; Detroit, 116½ to 118½; Peruvian, 90½ to 98½; and Peruvian mineral, 82½ to 84½.

In the Haute-Marne district in France quotations have been almost nominal; pig is set down at 5½ 12s. per ton. The English forges at Doulnacourt have been "adjudicated," the parties acquiring them having paid about 14,400l. for them. A local journal, which since the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce with England had taken a very lugubrious view of affairs, now acknowledges that French ironmasters do not appear to have entirely lost confidence in the future of this important metallurgical group. The journal, however, demands, and such, the formation of improved and cheap means of transport. A French railway company has just let a contract for 600 tons of rails, with accessories; a forge in the department of the Nord presented the (from the company's point of view) most advantageous price, and secured the order at 8½ 16s. per ton. In the Valenciennes group the market improves for irons, which are much in demand; rolled, No. 2 ordinary quality, is quoted at 8½ 12s. to 8½ 16s. per ton taken at the works. Refined pig is quoted in the Maubeuge Basin at 3½ 14s. to 3½ 16s. per ton; this rate renders it only advantageous to buy pig of superior quality in Belgium for hard No. 3 and 4 iron. The works of the Moselle have reduced the price of merchant's iron to 8s. per ton. The fall in French prices has recently been taken advantage of by the English, who have been able to sell their market at Havre. As the English forges maintain their price, while the French forges

have reduced theirs, it has become difficult to make importations at a profit with the Customs' duties at present levied. The result is, if not an abundance of, at any rate many offers of warrants. At present the cost price of Staffordshire iron at Havre does not exceed 9½ 8s., and that of Welsh 8½ 8s. per ton, on board ship. The stock of Swedish iron is almost exhausted at Havre, and cannot be replenished before August; the last quotation noted was 14½ 16s. per ton.

We summarised recently some observations by M. Tissier, director of the Rouen aluminium manufactory, in reference to the mixture of metals, with special allusion to the action of aluminium, and we may now direct attention, with advantage, to some curious indications observed in connection with cobalt and nickel by M. Desprez, who has published a memoir on the subject. Nickel is a white metal, a little greyish, more malleable than iron, and weighing eight or nine times more than water, not oxidising when exposed to the action of even humid air, soluble under the influence of strong acids, and susceptible of alloying itself with iron, copper, and zinc. Industry, which long before it knew nickel had already utilised it, has anticipated science in the applications which it has contrived to make of it; but it is to experiments made with another metal—cobalt—that the appearance of nickel in the industrial treatment of metals may be ascribed. In 1540 Schurer discovered a body which had the property of colouring glass blue; this was oxide of cobalt. But it was only in 1736 that Brandt discovered metallic cobalt. Cobalt was thus applied industrially 200 years before it was chemically known, and it has never since, other use, as well after as before its discovery. This use is, however, so important, and nature furnishes such a small quantity of cobalt mineral, that it has acquired a value which may, to a certain extent, justify its being classed among the precious metals. To obtain cobalt blue, which has served from time immemorial to colour glass and porcelain, cobaltiferous minerals were subjected to treatment by fusion and oxidation. Almost all cobalt oxides, and in the scorae or residua of fusions the metalliferous particles called "spels" are found. Formerly these scorae were regarded as poor in cobalt, and were rejected as useless, and as only containing what was then called "bastard iron." This "bastard iron" is, however, now appreciated at its full value, and is now called nickel. The "spels" contain besides, with nickel, some other foreign metals, such as blamuth, iron, copper, and arsenic; and it is in eliminating some of these metals that mixtures are obtained, the true compositions of which were for a long time not fully understood. It was only in 1751 that—each by himself—Cronstedt and Bergman discovered nickel, and classed it in the rank which it now occupies among metals. Nickel generally exists in meteoric stones, in which native mixtures of nickel, with iron, may also be observed. This was the case with the Agram meteoric stone (which fell in 1751); that of Tamaran, in America; and that of Santa Rosa, near Santa Fé de Bogotá, a part of which served to make a sword 2½ ft. long for the Emperor Bolívar. The Esquilmaux, too, who were met by Capt. Ross, in his expedition to the North Pole, had knives made of Greenland meteoric metal. For a long time a metallic composition known among the Chinese, and resembling silver, was used at Suhi, in connection with the ornamentation of arms. It was known as white copper, and was a mixture of nickel with copper and zinc. Nickel enters into a great variety of mixtures, but it may now be obtained in a completely pure state, and in certain quantities, provided always that a sufficient quantity of the mineral is at hand, it being in this respect that difficulty is experienced. It unites whiteness with almost all the properties of iron, and it presents the glitter and unchangeableness of silver, even when it is found under circumstances which would involve the oxidation of ordinary metals. These properties render it, to some extent, similar to platinum, and it is not always easy to distinguish the one from the other. An enormousness is developed in nickel as in silver, and recent experiments have shown that the grinding tool can produce identical effects upon the two metals. Nickel, however, oxidizes more slowly than silver on contact with feeble acids and organic acids. It is still less fusible than iron, and it is sometimes cast in a crucible it is in consequence of a small quantity of coal being found combined with the metal. It has also the property of cementing like iron—that is to say, it has the property of combining with carbon so as to produce a metallic body fusible at a certain temperature, and altogether similar to steel. This property, which has not yet been studied or utilised, is, perhaps, destined to render great service, and to increase the importance which nickel has already so justly acquired. Lastly—and it is to this that it may be ascribed all the applications which have hitherto been made of it—it may be alloyed to almost all other metals, wholly or separately, without sensibly altering their properties. For some time it has been employed mixed with iron, copper, zinc, tin, and silver, in all proportions, and under the best conditions. Almost all these mixtures are fusible, and it is the standard of the mixture which regulates the degrees of fusibility and unalterability. This seems a convenient point at which to pause, so as to do full justice to other aspects of the subject in a future paper.

The continually extending operations of the steamers of the Messageries Impériales—a kind of French Peninsular and Oriental Company, which, largely backed up with State subsidies, has now a number of lines established in the Mediterranean, to the Brazils, and to India and China—most greatly increase the consumption of coal in French sailing steamers. The magnitude of the services established by the company may be briefly summed up by the fact that they have already undertaken to traverse 1,200,000 miles annually, that they have State subsidies to the extent of 512,000l., and that they have a capital of 2,000,000l. employed. If the enterprises which they have undertaken are successful they will, doubtless, receive a still further development.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CORNUBIA.—This minesold, on the 6th inst., tin to the value of 365½ 7s. 3d., being the first sale since the new stamps have got to work. The lode below the 60 cut continues to look favourable, and there is a good lode in the 30 west end, on the old south lode. This property will soon speak for itself.

BREAGE MINING DISTRICT.—In the past week a valuable lode for tin has been cut at NORTH GREAT WORK, this is in addition to their old workings, and, therefore, increases the value of the mine considerably. No doubt this will lead to the erection of a suitable pumping-engine, which will be necessary to secure profitable results. At EAST GRYLLS also a great improvement has taken place in the old mine, which is laying open profitable tin ground. NORTH GRYLLS, which is worked by a few private parties, on a limited scale, is proving thus far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. In resuming the former workings at the old level, they find the old workers drove their level by the side of the most valuable part of the lode, on cutting to which, at present, they find it excellent work for tin, and can be taken away at a moderate tribute, and although operations have not commenced over two months, tributaries are at work at a profit to the shareholders.—R. S. G.

HUNTINGDON.—I am glad to find that operations at this mine are being carried on with vigour. The engine-shaft is being timbered and secured, the adit level has been cleared to the shaft, and is now being cleared eastwards; and a shaft about 100 fms. east of the engine-shaft is being cleared with all speed. This shaft is sunk to the adit level about 14 fms. deep; 10 fms. to the east of this shaft, in bottom of the adit level, there is reported to be a fine course of tin, but the water being quick prevented parties on it. It is intended to sink the shaft 10 fms. deeper, and drive east under the course of tin, thus opening out a good mine at this point. In clearing the shaft good stones of tin are being met with, some nearly half tin. There is little doubt of this property making a good mine. At the engine-shaft the different levels are very rich. The 20 is worth 50l. per fm.

EAST BROOKWOOD.—The perseverance of Captain Williams has at last met with its reward, and it only needs perseverance and good judgment to make this district one of the best in England. It is to be hoped East Brookwood will pay dividends, and not follow in the footsteps of Brookwood and Wheal Emma, where it appears that, no matter what money is returned from the sales of ore, it is all spent as fast as realised; at least, the shareholders cannot believe any other, seeing no meeting has been held for nearly 16 months; and, in plain speaking, no one knows what is doing, or how the financial accounts of the company stand, whether there is a profit, or whether there is a deficit. Why do not the shareholders compel the secretary to call a meeting, and have the mine properly managed?

A new adventure, possessing every element of success, and situated between Brookwood and East Brookwood, has been taken up by Mr. Sparkes, of Ashburton. The concern is well spoken of. Two lodes have been discovered that contain good stones of ore to surface.

WHEAL SETON.—The 140 east is opening out another bunch of ore. The present end is worth 4 to 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. Other points in the mine are looking better. The lode in the 150 is expected to be cut about the middle of April.

EAST WHEAL GRYLLS.—A good discovery has been made in the adit level on the middle lode, or 35 fathoms from surface, which is driving by four men, at 2½ 8s. per fm., and is worth 10l. to 12l. per fm., and likely to considerably improve.

WHEAL LUDCOTT AND WREY CONSOLS.—The silver department not looking quite so well, has been made a great handle of this week to knock down the price of shares, but which may in a few days greatly improve again; and it is very satisfactory to find from the agent that the lead department has considerably improved, and is likely to further improve in several places. There is no cause for the fall in price of 5l. per share (or about 25,000l.) down to 6½ 7s. 6d. this week; and bona fide shareholders are hereby cautioned not to be alarmed with false reports, and intimidated out of their shares; on the contrary, let them buy more at once, and they will do well.

NANT-Y-IAGO MINE has of late considerably improved. In the 20 they have a good course of lead ore, yielding upwards of 2 tons per fm., in addition to which it has been discovered that the blende contains a considerable amount of silver. Two specimens have been assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Sons, of Basinghall-street, one of which contained 1½ 02s., and the other 8 02s., of fine silver to the ton. The shares have already had a rise, and there is little doubt they will soon command a much higher price. The mine yields a great quantity of blende, which, with the amount of silver it contains, will alone pay the working expenses.

LELANT CONSOLS.—In the Journal of Jan. 24 a statement was made that this mine appeared to be approaching a more promising period of its history shortly, provided the working of it was conducted with more dispatch. In the same paper there appears among the Mining Reports one from the agent of Lelant Consols, in which he triumphantly announces that between the account-day on Dec. 31 and Jan. 19 he had sunk 2 fms., and hopes in about a month to sink 3 fms. more. Now, if 3 fms. can be sunk in four weeks, what possible excuse can there be, if his pitwork were sound, for spending six weeks in sinking 2 fms.? In the report of Dec. 8 the shaft is represented as being let to eight men and four boys at 12l. per fm., and yet, although this price bespeaks the ground easy for sinking, we see the result. Perhaps as the mine has been going on for ever so many years, and about 25,000l. has been spent on it without any prospect of better, there may, with age, be a dreary sort of local idea current that the concern should move with a respectable solemnity, different from the activity of its successful co-workers. It is hard to say how this may be; but it is curious to note that having recorded so great a success as sinking 2 fms., the report of Jan. 19 ends by stating that no material change can be expected till the shaft is down to the 65. The necessity is admitted, therefore, though the means are not found; and perhaps there is a civil intimation here to out-county shareholders that they should be thankful for this report, and must not expect any similar favour for a month at least. Is there no shareholder in London to take some little interest in this concern beyond call paying? Its present prospects seem better, if only speedily developed, and this sinking in easy ground, and with no cross-cuts to delay operations, should not be difficult, if only conducted with ordinary attention and energy.

TEES SIDE MINE (Cumberland).—A renewed attempt is being made by some of the more influential shareholders to bring this long-neglected concern into sound working order. Any more promising speculation could hardly be desired. Adjoining Nether Hearty, now so successful, and the mines of the London Lead Company, which have been very productive, and with numerous strong lodes (about 13 in all) running through the set, which is otherwise characterised by the mineral-bearing features of the district, the probabilities of Tees Side Mine being rich are of themselves considerable. The Tees Side adventurers are not, however, confined to probabilities; much lead was raised from the set under former and very profitable workings, and the

even more, as the slopes are rich around the bunch of tin, averaging about 1000, p. fathom; and the dip of the copper above being in the same run justly argues the same dip for the tin below, and, therefore, the bottom end is not forth to the tin ground which is fully borne out by the plan and section. The property is situated about midway between Dolcoath and the question arises whether it is rich in tin both, which two mines are beyond the tin at this depth, but not so rich in the tin as the Dolcoath. The question arises why Harriet should be an exception to the rule of the district? and why mines that have not sold even a ton of ore should be valued in the market at double its highest price? The position is quite unsurpassed, but appears

A detailed prospectus, containing syllabuses of all the courses of lectures, and all other information, arrangements for boarding, &c., may be obtained by application to the directors.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, METAL MANURES, &c., on the most moderate terms, and with the utmost accuracy. List of fees per post, on application.

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FOREST OF DEAN.—VALUABLE COLLIERY TO BE
SOLD in this important and rising district. It comprises 150 acres of unworked coal of very superior quality, is fitted complete with plant and machinery, and is connected by a tramway with the railway system. As a safe investment, promising ample returns, this colliery has special recommendations. For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. C. STUART BARKER, mineral agent, 12, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C.

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MINES AND MINING.

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By Mr. THOMAS SPARGO,
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It contains detailed particulars of the indications and prospects of all the important mines in the two counties, with annual statistical returns, and dividends paid by each; sections and diagrams of the most productive districts, with explanatory notes upon each; as also a map of Cornwall, showing its area and population.

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The mine proprietors of the Western counties have good reason to congratulate themselves that so able an advocate of British Mining as Mr. Thomas Spargo has devoted his energies to the extension of mining literature. While capitalists embarking in mining ventures will thank him for his valuable and desirable knowledge so immediately within their reach. Under the title of "The Statistics of and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon," Mr. Spargo has issued a manual of statistics and instructive details which cannot fail to be useful to those seeking information. That his explanations may be more readily comprehended, he has illustrated his work with a series of very neatly executed maps of the several mining districts to which he refers. *—Mining Journal.*

The work altogether forms an acceptable addition to the existing stock of mining literature, and may be commended to the attention of those who wish to extend their acquaintance with this branch of our industry. *—Daily News.*

Mr. Spargo's "Statistics of and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon" deserves to be perused by all parties who are interested in these investments, and the facts and opinions presented appear to be stated in a fair and candid manner. *—Herald.*

Mr. Spargo's Statistics is full of information useful to parties associated either practically or commercially with mining undertakings. *—Star.*

An instructive publication, deserving of every encouragement. *—Daily Telegraph.*

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The pamphlet is worthy the attention of all engaged in mining speculations. *—Post.*

It contains in a compressed, but still comprehensive form, all the information required to guide an adventurer in the selection of mines for legitimate investment. *—Wealthy Man.*

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No adventurer should enter upon any mining undertaking until he has carefully studied this pamphlet. He will find it a true guide when seeking for a profitable investment. *—Devon County Advertiser.*

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A guide to safe investments, and should be consulted by an intended investor before purchasing shares in any mining undertaking. *—Cheltenham Chronicle.*

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This work will prove of great utility to all who are concerned in mining operations. This little work is of inestimable value to all persons interested in the mining operations of the country. *—Blackburn Times.*

We earnestly recommend the consideration of Mr. Spargo's book to all mining speculators. *—Hertford Journal.*

This work should be read by every man interested in mining adventures. *—Edinburgh Review.*

An excellent practical treatise upon an important staple of our commerce, the mines of Cornwall. *—Langport Herald.*

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We earnestly recommend the work to our readers. *—Lynn Record.*

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KILMARNOCK.

PUBLIC TEST OF WIRE-ROPE.

THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.'S WIRE-ROPE WAS FULLY PROVED BY A RIVAL MANUFACTURER AT THE LIVERPOOL PUBLIC TESTING MACHINE, on the 29th of October, 1860, on which occasion GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.'S ropes were found to be the STRONGEST of all the TWELVE SAMPLES from different makers then tested, as reported in the papers of the day. For example:—

(Certified by Mr. William Macdonald, superintendent.)
Garnock, Bibby, Corresponding sizes from other manufacturers.

Sizes.	Tons c.	Tons c.	Tons c.
3¼ in.	18 5	16 10	11 10
2½ in.	8 15	7 15	5 0

Remaining sizes with similar results.
* Samples taken promiscuously from stock by a rival manufacturer's agent.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
LIVERPOOL.
FLAT AND ROUND STEEL AND IRON WIRE ROPES FOR MINES, &c., of SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE
MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in blasting operations, that for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, is infallibly distinguishable from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCAIRE.

TO INVENTORS.—ALL INTENDING PATENTEES should procure the PRINTED INFORMATION regarding PATENTS, their COST and the MODE PROCEDURE to be adopted, ISSUED GRATIS by the GENERAL PATENT COMPANY (LIMITED), 71, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

R. MARSDEN LATHAM, Sec.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP.
APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.

3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.

5.—It raises water with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheel Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE.
London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
WHITE STAR LINE OF EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS.

Large Fleet.
LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE, NEW ZEALAND, and VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, every month.

* Passengers holding bounty tickets for Lancashire and Hobart Town will be forwarded by these clippers.

Ship. Destination. Register. Burthen. To sail.

BRITISH TRIDENT Melbourne 1840 2750 March 20.

STAR OF INDIA Melbourne 1897 3500 April 20.

WHITE STAR Melbourne 2339 5000 May 20.

The well-known clipper ship, *British Trident*, will be dispatched as above with passengers and cargo. This splendid clipper, so favourably known in the Australian trade, has made the passage from Liverpool to Melbourne in 80 days; from Melbourne to Liverpool in 78 days; and from Liverpool to Sydney, under charter to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Emigration, in 85 days. Her saloons are elegantly furnished, and supplied with bedding, linen, and all necessaries, and the state rooms afford accommodation for a large number of passengers in this class. The second cabin, intermediate and steerage compartments are thoroughly lighted and ventilated, and the arrangement for the comfort of passengers are of the most complete and satisfactory character. Passengers embark on the 20th March.

For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or H. T. WILSON, COOKS, and CO., 27, Lendenhall-street, London; or to GRINDLAY and CO., 55, Parliament-street, and 124, Bishopsgate-street, London; or to WILSON'S Australian and New Zealand Handbooks sent post free for two stamps.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are daily recommended by the faculty (testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected) as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for coughs, and all disorders of the chest, lungs, and throat.—Sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each.—THOMAS KEATING, pharmaceutical chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all druggists, &c.

DR. SMITH has just published a free edition of his valuable work, the PRIVATE MEDICAL FRIEND (116 pages), on the Self Cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, &c., resulting from the errors of youth. Sent post free to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope, enclosing two post age stamps.—Address, Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London W.C.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	7 18 6	10 0 0—May, 1862
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 0	—	—	13 0 0	2 6 0—Dec, 1862
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	30 10 0	—	—	36 10 0	1 0 0—Mar, 1862
300	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 8 0	—	—	455 15 0	6 0 0—Nov, 1862
3600	Brooklyn (lead), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6	—	—	0 7 0	0 3 0—Jan, 1863
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 7 48	45 46	—	2 5 0	1 5 0—Feb, 1862
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	65	80 85	273 10 0	2 0 0—Feb, 1862
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	85	—	9 10 0	2 0 0—Sept, 1862
2000	Copper Mines of England	25 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
10000	Ditto	100 0 0	—	—	1 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
1085	Drake Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—	—	7 12 0	4 0 0—July, 1862
812	Creagbawse and Penkelt, St. Columb	—	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Jan, 1862
867	Cwm Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 18 0	—	—	7 18 0	6 0 0—Dec, 1862
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	247 10 0	4 0 0—Sept, 1862
200	Darwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	—	—	147 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1862
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	835 0 0	10 0 0—Jan, 1863
365	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	123 17 6	610	—	701 10 0	8 0 0—Feb, 1863
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 16 0	1 6 0—Feb, 1863
5000	Drynwm (lead), Wales	12 6 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 3 0—Jan, 1863
12	East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	49	47 49	106 0 0	1 0 0—Jan, 1863
6144	East Camerton (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	48	45 46	5 17 0	1 0 0—Jan, 1863
300	East Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	84 10 0	1 0 0—Oct, 1862
128	East Pool (tin), Illogan	24 5 0	690	—	320 0 0	5 0 0—Dec, 1862
3800	Foxdale (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	0 16 0	0 2 0—Mar, 1862
4000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	—	—	3 15 0	0 15 0—Feb, 1863
2798	Great Wheal Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	32	33 34	2 2 6	0 5 0—Sept, 1862
9000	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	65 1/2	65 7 1/2	0 3 0	0 1 0—Jan, 1863
10240	Gunnels Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	—	—	21 10 0	1 15 0—Oct, 1862
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 2 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 15 0—Nov, 1862
1000	Hiernian Mine Company	92 6 2	—	—	390 10 0	4 0 0—Nov, 1862
1000	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire [S.E.]	18 15 0	—	—	2 6 0	0 2 0—Jan, 1863
1000	Marble Valley (copper), Cardigan	10 6 0	8 1/2	8 1/2	99 18 0	7 0 0—Nov, 1862
1800	Minera Mining Co. (L.) (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	210	—	18 18 1	0 7 0—Aug, 1862
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—	—	0 4 6	0 1 0—Feb, 1863
9536	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	4	3 1/2	0 10 0	0 8 0—Mar, 1862
4000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	—	—	36 16 0	0 7 0—Nov, 1862
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blaizey [S.E.]	1 2 6	6	—	57 10 0	10 0 0—Jan, 1863
200	Parya Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	66 5 0	1 5 0—Nov, 1862
400	Phonix (copper and tin)	—	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0—Oct, 1862
1123	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 7 45	42 44	—	1250 0 0	100 0 0—Quarterly.
6000	Rosewall Uny Lelant United	2 16 0	3 1/2	—	396 0 0	5 0 0—Jan, 1863
4026	Rosewall Consols (copper)	—	—	—	73 10 0	1 0 0—May, 1862
16	Rhosomr (lead)	50 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 1 0—Jan, 1863
512	South Camerton (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	400	395 405	265 5 0	1 0 0—June, 1862
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	64	64 66	9 15 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 6 0—June, 1862
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9	95	90 95	0 6 0	0 6 0—June, 1862
500	South Woodley	—	—	—	0 15 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
280	Spearhead Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	—	—	11 18 6	0 2 0—Mar, 1862
840	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	—	—	4 12 0	1 0 0—Oct, 1862
1000	Thimble (cop. tin), Pool, Helston [S.E.]	11 10 0	16 1/2	16 1/2	23 11 0	0 5 0—Jan, 1863
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	2 10 0	28	26 28	101 1 3	0 10 0—Oct, 1862
4026	Vigra and Clogun (copper) [L.]	15 0 0	28	—	46 0 0	1 0 0—Jan, 1863
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	14	—	0 19 0	0 3 0—May, 1862
1024	West Camerton (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	34	30 32	273 0 0	2 19 6—Feb, 1862
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—	—	292 10 0	1 0 0—Feb, 1863
4000	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 7 0—Dec, 1862
1024	West Penrith (copper)	4 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—May, 1862
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	275	270 280	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	6 2 6	75	67 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
1000	Wheal Bassett (tin), Illogan	7 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
2900	W. Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	30 0 0	33	30 31	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	30 0 0	36	33 35	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
1024	Wheal Hurtle (tin), St. Just	9 13 8	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
4900	W. Ludcott and Wrey (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8	7 1/2	6 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
896	W. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6	40	37 39	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
1024	W. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
80	Wheal Owies (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
128	Wheal Prosper (tin), Lanivet	3 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
304	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	28 10 0	215	230 235	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
1040	W. Threlawny (sil.-id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	18 1/2	18 1/2	0 10 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Mar, 1859
200	Cwm Cwyrwyll (lead), Cardiganshire	33 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Apr, 1861
256	Conduw (cop. tin), Camborne	35 0 0	95	90 95	85 0 0	2 0 0—June, 1857
2460	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	32 1/2	31 33	1 7 0	0 7 0—May, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	16 3 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 0—Feb, 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Guilva	40 13 6	—	—	16 7 8	1 10 0—Mar, 1857
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	—	—	41 9 3	0 2 0—June, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus (tin), Redruth	0 14 6	6 1/2	6 1/2	7 18 6	0 5 0—Dec, 1861
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	—	—	221 10 0	7 10 0—Feb, 1857
6000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 6	—	—	0 6 0	0 2 0—Feb, 1860
160	Lead (copper, tin), St. Just	7 0 0	—	—	1091 0 0	5 0 0—Dec, 1861
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	12 10 0	—	—	14 7 11	0 7 0—Dec, 1861
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Cons. (tin)	1 6 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0—Sept, 1861
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	—	—	56 0 0	1 0 0—Sept, 1858
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	2 3 4	3 1/2	2 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 0—May, 1862
1772	Pelborno (tin), St. Agnes	—	—	—	619 6 0	10 0 0—Dec, 1861
12000	Portladden (copper), Marazion [S.E.]	0 17 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 0—July, 1861
6000	Tamar Con. (sil.-id.), Beccall [S.E.]	4 10 0	24 1/2	1 1/2	0 6 0	0 2 0—Jan, 1861
672	Trellyn Consols (tin), Wendron	12 0 0	—	—	7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept, 1860
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	12 10 0	11	—	6 15 0	1 0 0—Jan, 1861
60	West Burton Hill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—	—	12 10 0	0 1 0—June, 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	70	65 67 1/2	929 0 0	2 0 0—Mar, 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	—	—	2400 10 0	5 0 0—Feb, 1861
612	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Ken	3 10 0	—	—	13 10 0	1 0 0—Mar, 1862
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	8 10 0	0 10 0—Apr, 1862
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 19 6	—	—	0 18 0	0 2 0—July, 1860
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.] Wicklow	5 0 0	—	—	43 17 6	2 0 0—Oct, 1861

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	98	—	300 0 0	5 0 0—Oct, 1862
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	2 2 0	0 14 0—Oct, 1862
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	23	21 23	99 12 0	1 0 0—Jan, 1862
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0—Nov, 1862
12000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 2 0—Feb, 1862
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0—Feb, 1862
25000	Glen Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	30 0 0	22 1/2	—	19 5 0	1 0 0—June, 1862
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
15000	Linares (id.), Pico Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	8 16 2	0 3 0—Sept, 1862
10000	Lusitana (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 1 0—Oct, 1862
6815	Marquiza and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	14 0 0	1 0 0—July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 2 0—Jan, 1863
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	63	54 56	54 15 0	4 0 0—Dec, 1862
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 5 0	5 1/2	5 1/2	2 14 0	0 5 0—Oct, 1862
30000	West Canadian Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0—Nov, 1862

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan and Qumangan (tin), [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov, 1859
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., N. Ze. [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	15 per cent.	—May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1855

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Last Paid.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—	—	—Sept, 1858
20000	Beary (tin) [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	—Oct, 1862
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Jan, 1863
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Jan, 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	—Jan, 1863
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 S.E.]	0 0 0	—	—	—Jan, 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	—July, 1862
10000	Copago Smelting [L.] Chili	10 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
100000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	—Aug, 1862
75000	Don Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
35000	East del Rey, Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Sept, 1862
80000	East Kongkang Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.] [S.E.]	1 7 6	—	—	—Mar, 1862
80000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	1 18 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
40000	Fort (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	—June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	—May, 1862
4000	Howe Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.] Jamaica	25 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	—June, 1860
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
2000	New Burra Burra (Australia)	—	—	—	—Fully paid.
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	—Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	—	—	—Nov, 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	—	—	—Nov, 18